FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SUPREME COURT JUSTIFIES LEGALITY OF COURTS-MARTIAL

PY051446 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1913 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 3 Mar (NA)--The Supreme Court has justified the legality of the permanent special courts-martial to judge civilians accused or subversion. It also said that society can defend itself in extreme situations in accordance with the wise Latin aphorism: "vim vi repelere licet" (it is licit to counteract violence with violence).

The Supreme Court stated that "the state has the right to protect itself against the violent attacks to the current national institutions."

The Supreme Court also confirmed the 8-year prison sentence imposed by a II Corps court-martial on Marcelo Mario de la Torres, and maintained the 5-year sentence imposed on Nicolas Augusto Segarra after an appeal was made to increase it to 8 years.

LAMBRUSCHINI CALLS FOR MODERATE POLICIES

PY051402 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1953 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Mar (NA)--In a speech made here today at the main ceremony to pay homage to Adm Guillermo Brown, Navy Commander in Chief Adm Armando Lambruschini suggested the "need for moderation (of the policy) as a means to a just solution to our problems."

The member of the military junta pointed out in his message that "one of the great Argentine incongruities is that being a deeply moderate country, on the whole, in the past decades--except for a few cases--it has collectively suffered from truly devastating spells of immoderation."

Lamburschini stated that Argentina "has been the victim of immoderate passions, of weaknesses that did not recognize the moral limits necessary to survive, of occasional toughness which turned into prepotency or into sectorial efforts to impose interests on the masses without respect for the limits imposed by the law."

"However, the time has come to fulfill those common high objectives," he stated in the speech made this morning at the small plaza on Leandro Alem and Cangallo Streets, where a monument to Adm Guillermo Brown, the 124th anniversary of whose death was recalled today, is located.

Lambruschini devoted practically half of his speech to recalling the life and works of Admiral Brown and his participation in the struggles for Argentine independence, but he put special emphasis on pointing out that this forefather was "politically speaking, moderate; a passionate defender of independence."

The commander in chief of the navy pointed out that "only by the strict application of that authentic sense of moderation to our common existence as a nation will we be able to reach those goals which constitute the undeniable aspirations of our nation."

He sustained that "the effective functioning of the institutional system based on freedom and pluralism, a speedy expansion of the economy and an education which promotes the high spiritual values held by Argentines will only be achieved through a policy based on those virtues."

He expressed the need to recall what he called "the two essential lessons" in the life of Guillermo Brown: "moderation to find a just solution to our problems and the will to be, a will which is part of the basis of our historical identity that we will never relinquish."

Lambruschini explained, however, that the concept of moderation "many times is not well interpreted" and added that its correct interpretation is one of the basic tools to solve Argentina's most important current problems and find a firm path to the prosperous future of which we dream and for which we fight."

He added: "being moderate does not mean being weak or lacking courage to face vital commitments; it does not mean being indifferent to responsibility, the type of indifference which has caused mistakes and frustrations in Argentina; nor does being moderate mean trying to reach an agreement at any cost."

He also said that moderation "does not mean forgetting nonnegotiable ethnic values or undeniable political beliefs such as the people's freedom and representative government, nor is it an easy escape from events which cannot be avoided by shrugging your shoulders."

He added: "Moderation does not mean being an accomplice in the return of national vices such as arrogance, injustice and demagogy." In conclusion he said that "real moderation is born from strength and is ruled by prudence and a sense of justice."

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES OPENING SESSION OF CONGRESS

PY041934 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 Mar 81 p 5

[Text of message to National Congress by President Joao Baptista de Figueriredo, read at opening session in Brasilia on 1 March]

[Text] You excellencies, members of the National Congress: The executive branch has the rather gratifying constitutional duty of submitting a presidential message to the National Congress each year, describing the activities carried out during the previous year, including all sectors of the country's activity, briefly outlining the positive results achieved and stressing the circumstancial factors which had affected them.

Certainly 1980 was a difficult although not a catastrophic year, thank God. It demanded a long and painful readjustment to new conditions both on the internal and external fronts. Internationally, we had to face stronger demands especially in the economic and financial sectors, while domestically we had to face the serious imbalance between the growing aspirations of citizens and communities whose expressions were guaranteed and whose awareness was improved, although not purposely stimulated, by the process of political opening on the one hand, and the scarcity of available resources of all kinds to justly meet the expectations so created on the other. Of course we recognize that such expectations are just in themselves, although they greatly surpass the limits of present possibilities.

The economic aspect is rather determinant and is critical in the effort to reasonably keep in line the main economic indicators, such as in the areas of trade balance and the strategic balance of payments, the effort to contain strong and persistent inflationary thrusts on the one hand, and threats of recession and unemployment on the other.

Surprisingly, we maintained a very high rate of economic growth and rate of increasing exports, including manufactured goods. Good harvests, except for black beans, which is remarkable, have helped us quite a bit. And we hope for the consolidation of the fundamental conditions to give less pessimistic prospects this year, despite the greater rigidness and strictness of international financial circles, which we see here as a kind of strange irresponsibility.

The restrictions imposed by the present serious economic and financial situation obstructed the most generous government initiatives in the social sector, which is still so lacking in everything. While officials at different government levels found themselves once again helpless because of the decrease in resources to enforce highly important ethical and practical measures, some of which are quite urgent.

In the international sector, Brazil expanded and strengthened its relations with countries from all parts of the world at both the bilateral and multilateral levels through regional and international organizations in keeping with the same responsible and pragmatic guidelines inherited from the Geisel administration, to achieve its political and economic objectives, which have been reasserted in all cases. A special emphasis was given to South America and Africa.

The political sector did not experience any outstanding events aside from the fatiguing and slow political party reorganization which was a simple but indispensable stage carried out in keeping with the regulations and schedule established by the law and the electoral court. Moreover, the amnesty law which had already been issued in 1979 complemented the political opening forces which has already produced its results. It is unfortunate, however, that the practice of political negotiation, which is essential in any democratic activity, has not shown any definitive progress.

The first estimates issued by the IBGE [Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics] Foundation notes that in 1980 Brazil registered an economic growth of about 8 percent, despite pessimistic expectations and despite the difficulties derived from inflation and foreign problems.

Agricultural production increased by 7.2 percent as a result of a 9.3-percent increase in farming products and about a 2.8-percent increase in livestock and its byproducts, despite the losses resulting from the drought in the northeast region and in some harvests in the south-central region (mainly the bean harvest), it was possible to reverse the unfavorable trend in the performance of the agricultural sector in the 1978-1979 period. And we were able to achieve a great success in one of the most important government economic priorities. With this achievement, the real agricultural product for 1980 was 9.2 percent higher than 1977, when Brazil had the best agricultural production since 1971.

Industrial production, despite a decrease in the growth rate between March and May, was reinvigorated as of June, showing by the end of 1980 a 7.9-percent growth rate which was superior to that of 1979 (6.9 percent).

We must note the recovery of the civil construction industry, an important source of new urban employment, which showed a 7.6-percent increase in comparison to 3.8 percent in 1979. The manufacturing industry increased by 7.6 percent; the public utility services (electric power, mainly) by 10.5 percent; and mineral extraction by 12.6 percent, notably as a result of an increase of mineral exports in coal and oil.

Industrial growth was largely based on the production of consumer goods, notable non-perishable consumer goods, which showed a 10.6-percent increase; this caused an increase in the production of resources and industrial equipment.

The basis of this good performance in the industrial sector is found in accelerated consumer growth throughout 1980 which, according to some preliminary indicators, increased by 9 percent. But this also came about as a result of the new salary law issued in 1979 which increased the peoples purchasing power.

The accelerated industrial growth also increased the demand for labor. Employment in manufacturing industries went up by more than 3.5 percent above the 1979 level. Regarding the level of overall employment, the indicators show that the growth of the employed labor force in the interior of the states was greater than in metropolitan areas. This fact seems a clear sign of progress in the effort to promote industrial decentralization.

In contrast with the performance of the Brazilian economy, the economic performance of the industrialized countries showed that the recession, which began in the United States, continued throughout 1980. If we take a look at the West European countries, Japan and the United States, we can see that the overall growth rate of the GDP [gross domestic product] was practically nil in 1980, in comparison with nearly 3.3 percent in 1979, and that the average inflation rate jumped from 9 percent in 1979 to 12 percent in 1980.

Despite the sluggish international trade, in 1980 Brazil substantially increased foreign trade, attaining its goal of exporting $20 billion, a figure which represents a nearly 32-percent increase over the 1979 level. Manufactured products had the highest growth (39 percent in 1980) and basic products also had significant growth in comparison with previous years. It is worth noting in this regard the fact that, contrary to what happened in recent years, that growth was achieved through increased export volume and price increases lower than the international inflation rate. Furthermore, such growth was possible thanks to the success in expanding agricultural and mineral production.

Even with the disproportionate hike in the international price of oil, the exceptional performance of exports in 1980 prevented a larger trade deficit than in 1979 ($2.8 billion). This can be considered an excellent result in comparison with the $26.9-billion deficit in 1979 and $59.7 billion in 1980 registered in countries of the Eruopean Community.

The sharp increase of the value of imports was mostly due to rising prices (nearly 30 percent of the average). However, it must be noted that there was a nearly 2-percent decrease in the volume of imports, mostly resulting from the 13.1-percent reduction in oil imports, whose price rose by an average of 72 percent in 1980.

The quantitative increases of other imports were modest (2.4 percent), especially if we take into account the industrial production growth of the past year. Consequently, we had a deficit of $12.2 billion in current accounts and an overall balance of payments deficit of $3.5 billion.

It must be pointed out that the results in the external sector in 1980 were in line with the monetary policy implemented. Thus, the foreign currency deposits in the Central Bank and the reduction of our international reserves by $2.77 billion were the most important sources of (nonmonetary) resources which monetary authorities had available to finance some of their operations. These resources consequently contributed to maintain control over the means of payment.

Those factors, along with the treasury cash surplus and the limited credit expansion established for the banking system, restricted the growth of the monetary base to just 53.8 percent, very close to the target of 50 percent set in the 1980 monetary budget. As a result, the expansion of the means of payment stayed at 70.6 percent, a rate well below that of inflation during the past year.

It is important to note that the monetary restraint was implemented gradually, without liquidity crises, primarily trying to ease off inflationary pressures. Thus the results obtained through the implementation of the monetary policy are encouraging for the prospects of halting the inflationary process in 1981, inasmuch as the rate of price index increase has generally kept pace with the supply of money, within a time lag of 6 to 8 months.

We must also note that, as part of the anti-inflationary policy, the union's 1980 budget made broader provisions than in previous years, including subsidy expenditures and debt servicing. In fact, this approach was in line with the broader objective of putting order in the actions of the federal government in the areas of the union's budget, the monetary budget and the state-owned enterprises in accordance with the objective of establishing a budgetary unity as recommended by the Third National Development Plan.

In that context, efforts were made to contain governmental expenditures and there was an increase in revenues. As a result, participation of the government in economic activities was curtailed, thus leaving more room for private enterprise, and it was possible to transfer 313 billion cruzeiros of budgetary resources to the monetary budget so that the treasury could meet its obligations to the monetary authorities.

Measured by the general price index (internal supply of goods and services), 1980 inflation reached the 110.2-percent mark. However, the national consumer price index (INPC) variation was 95.3 percent, and the annual variation of the main cost of living indexes was lower than 90 percent (84.7 percent in Sao Paulo, 86.3 percent in Rio de Janeiro). The difference between the two indexes, the general price index and the INPC, was due to the steeper price increases in wholesale prices which largely reflected price increases of imported oil and other imported goods, along with the price increases of some agricultural products.

The salary policy, however, greatly alleviated the damaging effects of inflation on wage earners. The regulations of the salary law, granting 6-month readjustments and increases for the low income classes, are evidence of the priority the government places on social welfare policies, despite the risks of inflationary feedback. Thus people earning less than three times the minimum salary benefitted with an annual readjustment greater than 107 percent (including a 3-percent raise for increased productivity). Workers earning between 3 and 10 times the minimum salary had an accumulated annual readjustment of 100 percent. These readjustments were higher than the increases in the cost of living indexes, including the INPC, and clearly represented real income gains for more than 90 percent of the country's working force.

Preliminary computation of variations of average salaries effectively paid in the industrial sector also show significant real gains. The average nominal salary in the second half of 1980 rose 97 percent above the average salary in the second half of 1979, while in the same period the INPC registered an average annual rise of only 90 percent. That greater salary rise in the market undoubtedly reflected the working of the salary law, which granted more freedom for bargaining between employers and employees.

Performance in the Social Area

The new salary law, which pays special attention to low income workers, was intended to be an effective measure aimed at income redistribution by granting to those classes 10 percent salary readjustments above the INPC which represent from 60 to 8 percent more than under the old salary law, as described in the section related to salaries.

The minimum salary is also being readjusted on the basis of 110 percent of the INPC every 6 months. As a practical result of the new policy, the number of strikes dropped from more than 400 in 1979 to 32 in 1980, with positive reflections on social peace and economic performance of enterprises.

In addition, the unregulated salaries in state-owned enterprises were brought under regulation to reduce the wide salary gap between high-ranking and low-ranking employees of those enterprises.

It is also important to note that, in a difficult year of economic and social transition, there was no reduction in employment, thus proving that payment of better salaries does not necessarily result in massive dismissals. Information gathered by the Labor Ministry leads to the conclusion that employment turnover did not rise in 1980.

In the context of the labor policy, attention was given to the training of urban and rural workers, to an international agreement for training of workers and for supporting independent handicraftmen, not only to promote them socially but also to raise their income.

In the area of education, basic programs were stressed, ranging from programs for promoting the rural population to those for medium-level professionalization of the nonrural population, aiming at socially upgrading needy students. These measures are expected to bring about a real improvement in income distribution as a result of acquired skills.

To that end, 1.4 billion cruzeiros were invested in the rural area and 500 million cruzeiros in the urban area.

In addition, to assist students in the urban periphery and in the socially critical centers, the school food campaign fed nearly 14 million students scattered in 109,584 schools over 3,513 municipalities. In connection with this campaign, 19,000 food inspectors were trained. All these social assistance programs cost 3.2 billion cruzeiros.

Still in the social action area, literacy education was given to 600,000 students in 3,974 municipalities in 1980 as well as action taken in support of more comprehensive education, health and other activities.

Through the social development support fund, university education was funded with 2.3 billion cruzeiros to complete construction of "campuses" and 138 university hospitals which began to provide medical care under the social security system.

The Health Ministry, in conjunction with the Welfare and Social Security Ministry, began to work on a draft document on Prevsaude (the national health basic services program which is now being studied for possible implementation by mid-1981).

In keeping with its original role of practicing preventive medicine, the Health Ministry launched several vaccination campaigns, among which the antipoliomyelitis campaign should be mentioned in particular, because it managed to vaccinate, in a two-phase operation, 90 percent of the population up to 6 years of age.

Emphasis was also given to the production of vaccines with Brazilian technology for fighting endemic diseases of greater incidence, such as measles, poliomyelitis, yellow fever and meningococcal meningitis.

Work is being done to develop a substance to kill the schistosomosis-carrying snail as well as to develop antigens for the diagnosis of hepatitis, leptospirosis, enterobacterias, German measles, Chagas disease and toxoplasmosis. Some of these substances are already being manufactured on an industrial scale and have proved to be effective.

Through the National Social Security Institute [NPS], the Welfare and Social Security Ministry has extended 3.8 million new services to 8 million beneficiaries in 1980. The INPS spent 437 billion cruzeiros on those services, while the National Medical Care and Social Security [INAMPS] disbursed 138 billion for medical care. The Brazilian Assistance Legion [LBA] invested 3.3 billion cruzeiros on its main programs. The National Minors' Welfare Foundation [FUNABEM] gave assistance to 800,000 minors under contracts with 1,200 private organizations and spent 1.73 billion cruzeiros in its programs. The Medicine Supply Center [CEME] supplied vaccines and medicines worth 4.43 billion cruzeiros, 70 percent of which was spent through the National Social Security System [SINPAS] either directly in its service units or through various contracts with state health secretaries, the armed forces and the Health Ministry.

Foreign Policy

In a world situation marked by a deepening international crisis in the political as well as the economic areas, the government maintained its unshakable commitment to peace and development. In the past year, we intensified our efforts to relax international tensions, to create or invigorate the bonds of confidence among states and to fulfill the aspirations of peoples for independence, well-being and justice.

Brazil reached out to the industrialized world as well as to the developing countries. Through its diplomacy, the country is striving for level relationships with a frank and democratic posture. We do not accept submission or hegemony, because our goal is an equitable participation of all nations in the international decisionmaking process. We want to understand and to be understood, with the certainty that international dialogue must be based on the open acceptance of the characteristics, difficulties, interests and intentions of every country.

With neighboring countries in Latin America and Africa, Brazil follows a policy of equality, based on genuine trust and contrary to any kind of dominance, hegemony or interventionism.

In fact, a new and dynamic Latin American relationship is taking shape these days. The political and economic problems in our region are being analyzed under the lens of a process of change, and passive attitudes are being replaced by innovative attitudes, both in bilateral and multilateral relations, and by the common conviction of our countries in reinforcing the bonds uniting us, not only to be in a better position to confront the adverse changes in the international situation, but also to meet the aspirations of our peoples through a multifaceted, diversified and fraternal coexistence. Latin America is showing the world a new face and a new resolve to speak for itself in defense of its own values and aspirations.

My government has made the political decision to work for Latin America's unity and integration, without any preconceived ideas, guided by our own democratic experience and with a proven dedication to the cause of just and balanced development. Of necessity, our action and possibilities are preferentially concentrated on South America.

In official visits to Argentina, Chile and Paraguay--where I was warmly and touchingly welcomed--I tried to translate that policy into concrete reality. I also had the honor and satisfaction of receiving the visits of the presidents of Argentina and Mexico, with whom talks marked by friendliness and mutual understanding were held. During the past year I had the opportunity of exchanging messages on topics of common interests with other Latin American chiefs of state.

In addition to the presidential contacts I mentioned before, we also intensified the political and economic contacts through numerous and reciprocal visits at the ministerial and technical levels. In the city of Lima, we had a fruitful meeting with the foreign ministers of the Andean group countries. We also participated in the creation of the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI), which replaces the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) as an instrument of regional integration. Within the OAS, we had a constructive participation, always observing the principles of seeking peaceful solutions for conflicts, noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries and raising the level of development of our countries.

The Treaty of Amazon Cooperation (TCA) which became effective in August 1980 constitutes a remarkable event in the history of Latin America, both as an example of viability of joint efforts and as an opportunity for cooperation among Amazon countries which should be beneficial for Latin America as a whole. In October 1980 the first meeting of Amazon country foreign ministers was held in Brazilian territory (Belem, Para). I presided over the closing of this historic event, during which the "Declaration of Belem" was adopted, outlining the forms of cooperation among those countries for the purpose of promoting the utilization and progress of the Amazon region.

Such contacts with fraternal nations are in fact a natural consequence of Brazil's Latin American character and our own national identity. I must point out that the Brazilian attitude is fully reciprocated and therefore it will be maintained and strengthened. The open dialogue in our region is beneficial to all of us and is a prerequisite for the harmonious defense of our common interest in preserving peace and fostering development.

Relations between Brazil and African countries have advanced and, in many instances, we have left behind the exploratory phase of contacts in the process of seeking better mutual understanding. We have now begun a phase of consolidation by exchanging experiences and promoting cooperation, and the prospects for greater and better exchanges are solid. Within our limited possibilities, we must now move ahead with the task of giving concrete shape to the ample opportunities for expanding Afro-Brazilian associations.

Brazil welcomed with satisfaction the end to the protracted and turbulent process of independence in Zimbawe with the installation of a regime truly supported by the majority. We will continue supporting the self-determination and independence of Namibia as objectives that can soon be attained in a just and peaceful manner. The continuous, disgusting practice of apartheid in the south of the African continent should receive universal condemnation, and Brazil insists that such practices of racial discrimination must be eliminated, while trusting that a just situation may yet prevail in that part of Africa.

The visits of the presidents of Guinea and Guinea-Bissau to our country and the tour that the Brazilian foreign minister made through African countries--in addition to the numerous missions sent to those countries--show the intensity of Brazilian relations with African countries. It is obvious that these trips strengthened the trust and closeness that characterize these relations. Moreover, Brazil actively participated at a very high level in the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference which was held in November in Maputo.

Brazil's presence in Africa was reasserted through the opening of Brazilian embassies in Dar es Salaam and Lome.

In the political sector we have reasserted Brazil's position regarding the Middle East issue. We support the return of those Arab territories that have been taken by force. We believe that all the countries in the region have a right to exist within the borders that have been internationally established and recognized. We support the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, to establish a sovereign nation and to return to their homes.

We recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as a representative of the Palestinian people, and we believe that it must participate in any process in which the future of Palestine will be discussed.

The international oil sector was unsettled because of the instability of prices and even supply, which was aggravated by the Iranian-Iraqi conflict; but because of its ties with oil-producing countries, Brazil was able to assure its flow of oil imports. In this regard Mexico and Venezuela increased their supplies in an obvious gesture of solidarity and Latin American cooperation. We have explored possibilities and discussed many cooperation programs in many sectors with oil-exporting countries throughout the world with the objective of achieving more balanced relations, and this is reflected in our balance of payments.

Brazil has experienced intense, cordial and frank development in its relations with Western countries and Japan. For many reasons Brazil continues to grant particular attention to its foreign policy with Western nations. We believe that Western countries are a community of nations dedicated to achieving freedom for both rich and poor nations, and that pluralism and the respect for the rights of peoples and individuals is at the core of Western values.

We believe that peaceful coexistence based on mature guidelines that include open and frank dialogue between the parties involved is of crucial importance for our development.

We, among others, are concerned over the problem of protectionism in all its facets (economic, financial and technological), over monetary instability and over inflation and its negative influences on the vulnerable economies of developing countries. We have never refused to recognize the fact that we alone are responsible for our development, but we have to reassert that our arduous efforts should not be obstructed or nullified by foreign problems or measures.

We are quite concerned over the state of international negotiations between the industrialized northern countries and the developing southern countries. These negotiations, which encompass the main international issues regarding economics and development, and which have stretched over 2 decades, have not really made any progress. We hope that our main industrial artners will make every effort to overcome this stagnation so that the North-South negotiations--either within or outside the United Nations--may achieve their objectives.

In addition to the many missions that have been exchanged with these countries, I would also like to note the signing in 1980 of the cooperation agreement with the EEC.

Brazilian relations with countries of the East European bloc have acquired greater strength in several areas of activity: the economic and trade sectors.

Brazilian relations with China have also gained greater impetus, and I will continue to encourage this trend.

In fact, what we have tried to do in these last 12 months was to foster a true coexistence to achieve an atmosphere of better understanding and mutual cooperation.

We practice a solid and multifaceted diplomacy despite our national limitations. We make it quite clear that Brazil's true objective is to achieve through peaceful coexistence the easing of tensions and the gradual elimination of the disgraceful differences between rich and poor nations.

My government's diplomatic activity is then inseparably tied to the achievement of peace and development. Brazil projects the image of a determined and realistic country that is confident of itself and that has made a positive contribution to establishing a just, equal and democratic order. For my part, I reassert that the executive branch will continue its determined activity at the internaitonal level to take advantage of all opportunities that will help our country's development; so that the Brazilian people may enjoy better living conditions within a framework of justice and freedom.

I am certain that as in other areas of activity I can rely on the highly important support of the Brazilian congress.

The political party reorganization, which is based on the constitutional principle of pluralism--only recently reinstated--carried on in 1980 despite the normal difficulties of such a vast country, as well as the difficulties resulting fron an undefined two-party system which ruled in Brazil several years ago and was protected by strict partisan loyalties.

Therefore, it was quite natural that after having practically done away with this two-party system during the transition period due to the delayed establishment--starting at the municipal level in compliance with the law--of new parties, the desire for independence and individual autonomy of small groups should have surfaced and persisted, thus disturbing the political panorama, which it was itself undefined.

Migration from one party to another, as long as it is allowed, will continue to prevent the stabilization of the political party structure which is necessary for a democratic political life, which in turn will undoubtedly have a great impact on congressional activities.

Therefore, we believe it convenient to speed up the registration of the different political parties by promoting a joint effort, among all the parties, to reestablish the responsible and conscious practice of partisan loyalty, as is required in any case for the productive development of a democratic life.

Democracy does not exist, and will never survive, without dialogue and negotiations between the sectors in disagreement. And both dialogue and negotiation will only survive or be usefully successful with a minimum of discipline and leadership within each political party.

It is most likely that as long as these essential conditions are lacking real democracy will degenerate into plain face-to-face confrontations which will result in the demagogic extremes that call forth strong applause or inadmissible shouting from the extremists who are intentionally summoned to witness such depressing spectacles.

And honestly speaking we cannot deny that such things happen among us....

As always, the legislative branch [as published] with which I have been entrusted remains open for conciliation, the democratic practice of negotiation and especially the drawing up of laws.

Within those guidelines we seek--as in the case of Geisel's government with the unfortunate change in the judicial branch--to reach an agreement with the different parties of the opposition in the drawing up of a law on foreigners which will include, in the most ample way possible, the different propositions. We also seek to approve the amendment extending terms in municipal offices and to increase the so-called prerogatives of the legislative branch. In addition to paying attention to certain justifiable requirements necessary for a more effective control of the entry of foreigners and their stay in the country, to solving the evident impasse in the electoral schedule and giving the political opening process--which is underway and enjoys general consensus--more freedom, my government is interested in promoting at the same time a healthy atmosphere of political negotiation based on democracy through which the demands of the different political parties would be reduced, the different currents of opinion would compromise somewhat and the initially irreconciliable positions would become compatible in order to favor a final result which would be acceptable to each party and which would reflect the maximum possible consensus. This practice of democracy, which is justly implemented day by day in a casuistic manner or whatever it may be called, from our point of view will be the eseential basis for the consolidation of the political opening which was started at a time of a singular farsightedness by President Ernesto Geisel during his meritorious government.

Will we be able to live up to this? Only time will tell.

In the meantime, I assure you, members of congress, that I will continue to struggle for this consolidation and I reiterate my firm and clear purpose of negotiating with the different parties of the opposition in order to adjust opinions for the drawing up of laws which will represent the best that the legislative and executive branches have to offer the nation in order to assure the overall happiness of all Brazilians throughout this great fatherland to which we, who momentarily occupy the leadership entrusted to us so that we may conscientiously promote well being, owe everything.

It is even more important to achieve all this now that we are initiating a new legislative period in which it will be necessary to adapt and complement the current electoral law in view of the elections to be held next year.

Brasilia, 1 March 1981.

WALTERS' VISIT SHOWS ITAMARATY-ARMY SPLIT

PY052120 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Mar 81 p 4

[Text] Brasilia--The armed forces' diplomacy is increasingly distancing itself from Itamaraty's official foreign policy. This has been made evident by the visit of Gen Vernon Walters, President Reagan's special envoy to Latin America to mobilize the allies regarding the El Salvador issue. Reagan's envoy made clear to the military that he wants troops not only from Brazil but from several American nations to intervene in El Salvador.

In addition to his official visit to Itamaraty and Planalto Palace, Walters also wanted to present the controversial Salvadoran issue to his colleagues of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force [FEB] and to the Brasilia intelligence community.

U.S. Ambassador to Brazil Robert Sayre was astonished when he found out from the Brazilian Armed Forces that the idea of forming an inter-American force to intervene in El Salvador has had no repercussion in the army, the navy or the air force.

Brazil's foreign commitments preclude any interventionist adventure. According to some important military sources, the army had discussed the Salvadoran issue in absolute secrecy, only among some of the highest ranking officers, expressing the desire for the West to take some position to stop the Soviet expansion. Nevertheless, they feel that it would be impossible to mobilize the country "to view the need to send troops to the Caribbean."

Otherwise, it would be like destroying the policy of nonintervention in domestic affairs of other countries which has been very useful for Brazil at the height of its internal conflicts.

Notwithstanding the discretion required at the present time, the Brazilian Armed Forces continue discussing the security of Latin America in highly secret meetings not including any of Itamaraty representatives. Last year, for example, the army held secret meetings with military officers from Chile, Venezuela, Colombia, Paraguay, Uruguay and Argentina.

SECURITY FORCES ARREST THREE MIR MEMBERS

PY051301 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Another group of subversives, closely linked with the recently captured assassination command of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), has been arrested. According to a report by the National Information Center (CNI) the three detained persons, two men and a woman, have been put at the disposal of the Second Military Court in Santiago.

Among other crimes, they are accused of having participated in the triple bank holdup operation in the sector of Irrarazaval and Macul Streets, when two carabineros and a bank guard were murdered. They cooperated on that occasion, according to the security services, with the five members of the extremist group headed by Carlos Garcia Herrera, who are in detention and are now being tried by military courts.

The three new subversives who have been detained were identified as (Juan Orlando Gajardo Ortiz), 45, alias "Pablo," "Jorge" or "The Motor " lathe operator by profession; (Orlando Flores Quijon), 51, a taxi driver who loaned his home as a hideout for the group; and (Lidia del Carmen Araya Araya), 54, the wife of (Flores Quijon) who covered up the crimes.

According to the CNI report, (Gajardo Ortiz) has confessed that he planted bombs at various places in the capital. He also participated in the unsuccessful attack on the Bilbao branch office of the Bank of Chile, when the car attendant (Manuel Espinoza Bravo) was murdered.

It was reported that (Gajardo Ortiz) joined the MIR in 1974 and then became a paid member entrusted with agitation and propaganda activities. In October last year, "The Motor" became a member of a combat group of the so-called MIR Central Force. Because of the crimes in which he has been involved he is charged with being an active member of an illegal organization, illegal possession of arms and explosives, assault and robbery, attempted murder and first-degree murder.

When he was arrested (Garjardo Ortiz) was armed with 2 7.65 mm pistols with 4 cartridge clips and 37 bullets, 3 home-made grenades and a [word indistinct].

Regarding (Orlando Flores Quijon), the CNI reported that 38-caliber ammunition, a home-made grenade, several spare parts for machineguns, rifles and (aka) submachineguns and medical equipment such as surgeons' gloves and serum were found at his home.

The woman is charged with covering up for the group, since she shared her home with (Flores Quijon) and had full knowledge of the subversive activities of the gang.

BRIEFS

PANAMA NEUTRALITY TREATY--Chile has ratified the Panama Canal Neutrality Treaty which it signed in 1979. In the ratification protocol Chile agrees not to commit any hostile acts in the Panama Canal either in times of war or peace. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 3 Mar 81 PY]

SANTIAGO UNEMPLOYMENT--The National Statistics Institute reports that unemployment in Greater Santiago during the 3-month period from December 1980 to February 1981 was 8 percent. During the same period 1 year earlier, the unemployment figure was 12.4 percent. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 3 Mar 81 PY]

HELICOPTERS FOR PARAGUAY--A National Defense Ministry decree has authorized the Chilean Air Force (FACh) to donate two helicopters and a number of spare parts for the two aircraft, which have been declared obsolete, to Paraguay for naval aviation. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 4 Mar 81 PY]

13 CABINFT MEMBERS SUBMIT LETTER OF RESIGNATION

PA051905 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Bogota--The 13 cabinet ministers today presented their resignation to President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala as required by protocol so that he will have complete freedom to reorganize his government to the best advantage of the interests of the country. The text of the joint letter issued by all the members of the cabinet is as follows:

Dr Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala
President of the Republic
Government Palace

Dear very much admired Mr President:

This letter is for the purpose of submitting our resignations from the posts we have been holding in your cabinet so that you will have complete freedom to organize your government in the best interests of the country and according to your mandate as chief of the state. Therefore, this letter is not a simple formality. It responds to our sincere wish that you be able to carry out your duties without any limitations. We have felt very honored to have worked beside you and are in full solidarity with your government work. We are sure that there have been very few times in our history when the government has been able to effectively tend to the great concern so that each Colombian and each corner of the fatherland can tangibly benefit from your government action. We want to express our deep appreciation and intimate personal satisfaction for your demonstrations of confidence with which you have honored us as well as our unrestricted support.

[Signed] Compatriots and friends, German Zea, government minister; Diego Uribe Vargas, foreign minister; Felio Andrade Manrique, justice minister; Eduardo Diaz Maldoran, Finance and public credit minister; Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva, defense minister; Gustavo Dager Chadid, agriculture minister; Laura Ochoa de Ardila, labor minister; Alfonso Jaramillo Salarzar, health minister; Andres Restrepo Londono, development minister; Humberto Avila Mora, mines and energy minister; Guillermo Angulo Gomez, national education minister; Gabriel Melo Guevara, communications minister; and Enrique Vargas Ramirez, public works minister.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PERUVIAN BORDER ISSUE

Roldos' Meeting With Officials

PA050439 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] At 0800 today, President Jaime Roldos Aguilera and Vice President Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea held a private meeting at the presidential office with the ministers of foreign relations and national defense, Alfonso Barrera Valverde and Marco Subia Martinez, respectively, Rear Adm Raul Sorroza Encalada and the military commanders to review the progress of the talks between the Ecuadorean and Peruvian military missions underway on the border.

After the meeting, Rear Admiral Sorroza Encalada left at noon for the city of Tumbes to participate in a new round of talks, scheduled for 1500 today, between the two groups to continue analyzing the problem in an effort to find a prompt solution for lasting peace in the area.

Threat To Suspend Talks

PA060148 Paris AFP in Spanish 0122 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Quito, 5 Ma (EFE)--The Ecuadorean Government today warned that it might suspend its negotiations with Peru if that country does not fulfill its previous commitment to withdraw the troops in the zone of the recent armed conflict.

Government spokesman Augusto Alvarado made the announcement in Quito while the seventh round of talks between Ecuadorean and Peruvian military chiefs continued in the Ecuadorean town of Huaquillas.

"Ecuador," he indicated, "has asked the mediating countries to demand that Peru withdraw its forces in order to establish the demilitarized zone."

If this point is not accepted, Alvarado said, the Ecuadorean troops also will not withdraw from their positions in the Condor Mountain Range where armed clashes occurred in January and February.

The spokesman noted that the withdrawal of the troops from the site of the clashes was a commitment that the two countries made to the 19th consultative meeting of American foreign ministers held in Washington in early February.

"Peru," Alvarado said, "did not fulfill this resolution and broke the truce on 20 February with a number of new attacks on the Ecuadorean detachments."

"That is why," he indicated, "the mediating countries believed that the countries in dispute needed to be pressured to guarantee the cease-fire agreed upon 2 February."

"The option that those countries proposed," he stressed, "was the withdrawal of the troops and the establishment of a demilitarized zone."

The border issue was analyzed in the special cabinet session that was held today after a consultation meeting that Ecuadorean negotiator Raul Sorroza, chief of the joint command, held with President Jaime Roldos and the high military command.

Nevertheless, Alvarado admitted that in the talks, which have been underway since 1700 (2200 GMT), there was a "great possibility of reaching an agreement."

"We will wait for the results to see if new talks are necessary," he said.

The spokesman described as "preposterous and absurd" an alleged desire by Peru to claim indeminification for damages in the "miniwar" on the border zone.

HUBER MATOS VISITS, COMMENTS ON EMBASSY TAKEOVER

PA052040 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Commander Huber Matos, one of the leaders of the Cuban revolution, visited Quito this week.

Matos is secretary general of the Movement for an Independent and Democratic Cuba, which was established in October.

In a statement to this station, Commander Matos told us the reasons for his visit to Ecuador.

[Begin recording] I would like to stress that I have come here, to this country, as a brother and friend of the Ecuadoreans. As soon as the incidents in the Ecuadorean Embassy in Cuba occurred, we sent a cable to President Roldos from Caracas, where we were at the time, asking him to grant asylum to our fellow citizens who, in a desperate effort, had occupied the embassy in Havana. We explained that, as we saw it, this could not be interpreted as a terrorist action. We were explaining our reasoning, not demanding asylum for them. [end recording]

As can be recalled, the Ecuadorean Embassy in Havana was occupied on 13 February by a group of Cubans seeking political asylum and hoping they might be able to leave Cuba afterwards.

Matos continued talking about the interest which his movement has concerning the life and security of those Cuban refugees.

[Begin recording] We received a reply. After that, we have kept in touch with Ecuadorean diplomats in the United States. This problem is also ours. [end recording]

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION TO BE INCREASED NEXT 5 YEARS

AU031405 Vienna OPECNA in English 1510 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Quito 2 Mar (OPECNA)--The Ecuador State Petroleum Corporation (CEPE) and Texaco have agreed to invest 41 million dollars during the current year, in a bid to increase Ecuador's recoverable reserves by 80 million barrels.

Under the agreement, a number of small oilfields in the south-eastern region will be developed.

According to another projection, Ecuador is to increase its crude production by 50,000 b/d during the next five years.

This expansion will involve opening of new oilfields, developing the existing ones and bringing new technology into play.

Under this operation CEPE estimates that during 1982 production of crude will go up by 25,000 b/d, while 1983 will witness an additional increase of 8,000 b/d.

The balance of the forecast will be met in 1986 through the development of oilfields in various other regions.

PERU, ECUADOR REACH AGREEMENT TO MAINTAIN PEACE

PY061229 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Lima, 6 Mar (TELAM)--It has been officially announced in this capital that Peru and Ecuador reached a total agreement early this morning regarding the border dispute and committed themselves to maintain peaceful bilateral relations. They also agreed to recommend that the four guarantor countries of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol propose a final solution to the problem.

The agreement was reached by Vice Adm Jorge du Bois, Peruvian navy chief of operations, and Raul Sorroza, chief of the Ecuadorean Armed Forces Joint Command, after 1 week of talks which have been termed strictly military in accordance with an OAS resolution approved at the beginning of February after armed clashes had repeatedly taken place between the two countries.

The report was released in this capital by the official news agency ESI-PERU and datelined from the town of Tumbes near the Ecuadorean border, where several meetings have been held between the two high-ranking military commanders.

The text of the agreements will be published simultaneously in this capital and Quito at 0900 local time (1100 Argentine time). Early this morning, at the international bridge joining the border towns of Huaquillas in Ecuador and Aguas Verdes in Peru, Du Bois and Sorroza exchanged notes containing the agreement reached last night.

The 7 days of bilateral negotiations were held in the presence of military observers from Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States, guarantor countries of the 1942 Rio de Janeiro Protocol.

De Bois said that the two texts will be sent to Brasilia so that the guarantor countries can make their final pronouncement on the border dispute. Du Bois asserted in Tumbes: We are satisfied at having insured immediate peace which will then serve to achieve lasting peace between the two countries.

In turn, Sorroza stated in a telephone talk with Quito from Huaquillas that the meetings have had a very specific purpose, that of consolidating peace, and we believe that this purpose has been achieved. He added that the discussions which concluded last night were held in a calm and workmanlike atmosphere.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT WANTS OAS TO SETTLE SALVADORAN ISSUE

PA052034 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0112 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] San Jose, 4 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo said again today that the OAS is the best organ suited to seek a formula for peace in El Salvador.

At a press conference with foreign newsmen, Carazo said that no government should make use of its veto powers to prevent action by the OAS.

Carazo stressed that violence is not the solution to the Salvadoran problem, adding that he believes that any domineering attitude that any of the warring parties "might" undertake, is unacceptable.

President Carazo views the Salvadoran problem as a struggle between a seditious group and the government, and the solution cannot be found through violence, but through a formula based on peace.

As evidence of Costa Rica's good intentions, Carazo pointed out that he has not presented any formula for an agreement, so that the solution can emerge from talks and a study made by all the OAS member countries.

He said that the solution must be born of intelligence, prudence, and the desire for peace; and that, therefore, he rejects any attitude leading to a deterioration of the state of violence prevailing in El Salvador.

Carazo called on other countries in the area to realize that some of them are faced with the prospect of war. Speaking for Costa Rica, he said that, "we do not want to run that risk."

He said: "The fact that our country has no armed forces enables our government to state that the definitive solution to the Salvadoran conflict must be political, and should be based on the will of the people."

He said that the present Salvadoran Government junta is the "best temporary solution," and that, therefore, he has supported it from the beginning in the belief that it is willing to hold elections leading to a constitutional solution and a government in which the people are represented, as promised by President Duarte.

Referring to the Socialist International, Carazo said that he does not believe that any formula for agreement can emerge from an interested group.

He said that the OAS is better suited than any other international group to present a solution to the Salvadoran problem, because it could intervene impartially, while any other international group would be predisposed one way or another.

Carazo, referring to the Socialist International and to his own government, said, "You cannot leap from being a group that supports the guerrillas to being a mediator, nor can you suggest formulas after having supported the government junta."

Carazo said that the only alternative to the OAS that he would accept would be another international group with better credentials to bring peace to El Salvador.

According to Carazo, the Costa Rican delegation to the OAS has instructions to seek permanent peace, "a task which historically has been harder to fulfill than the decision to declare war."

Carazo stressed his decision to insist that the OAS continue to seek a solution to the Salvadoran problem because time is fleeing and no progress is being made in this respect.

PRESIDENT CARAZO SCORES OIJ DIRECTOR'S BEHAVIOR

PA040330 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] President Carazo has responded to the director of the Judicial Investigation Organization, OIJ. The letter President Rodrigo Carazo sent to OIJ Director Eduardo Aguilar Bloise regarding statements made by Bloise about the trafficking in Cubans states:

Lack of respect and violence, even if it is only verbal, are not the best ways of stating reasons and defending a thesis. Violence is the argument of those who have no reason. The basis of my country is institutionality. No one can take advantage of his post to oppress and violate rights.

I do not accept discourtesy, and I think that if I have addressed myself to the president of the Supreme Court of Justice--and I have done so as a citizen and as president of the republic--it is this very high official from whom I must expect an answer; and for this reason I will pay no attention to disrespectful attacks from persons who have disregarded human rights in other cases and now want to resort to formulas of terror that are characteristic of those who have no controls or supervision or counterweight.

While unlucky persons who fall into the hands of the OIJ are exposed to all sort of scandals and discredit, even if there is no evidence of their fault or crime, those of us who are free and are citizens of a free country must demand respect for man's fundamental rights for which this nation struggles.

Every time man speaks up to defend an ideal he is defending what is best and fights injustice, oppression and violence. To do this one must have courage and faith. It does not matter what violence may occur if our actions are inspired by our consciences.

As a citizen of a free country and as president of the republic, I have the right to make a respectful request to the judicial branch. The separation of branches does not mean subordination, but coordination for the common well-being. Each branch of the state has its precise limits and sphere of action. The act of addressing one of these branches does not mean meddling but respectful coordination.

I am sure this is the way the judicial branch has interpreted it; and as a citizen and as president I expect an answer from that branch. I also acknowledge the right that the judicial branch has to address the executive branch whenever it finds it suitable or necessary. [Signed] Rodrigo Carazo.

DEPUTY THINKS PRESIDENT DISRESPECTFUL OF JUDICIARY

PA031522 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] The president is charged with being disrespectful of the judiciary branch. Deputies have pronounced themselves against the executive branch.

Deputy Edgar Arroyo Cordero of the National Liberation Party [PLN] bloc yesterday asked all lawyers in Congress to voice opinions regarding the president's statements about the judiciary branch. The PLN leader said that, in addition to issuing a large number of unconstitutional decrees, President Carazo is now attacking the judiciary branch because of the investigations it is carrying out in connection with some of his officials.

Deputy Arroyo Cordero said that Mr Carazo first showed disrespect for the legislative branch and is now being disrespectful of the Supreme Court.

EL SALVADOR

FURTHER REPORT ON DUARTE NEWS CONFERENCE

PA052228 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 4 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the revolutionary government junta, accused the extreme right today of trying to create a crisis and mentioned "a Mister d'Aubuisson" (obviously referring to Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson), who made statements yesterday which practically called for a coup d'etat, Duarte said. "The government has taken the necessary steps, and his arrest was ordered yesterday," the junta president said.

Duarte made this statement during a news conference, referring to D'Aubuisson, who was discharged on October 1979 and who said that the junta should be reorganized without the Christian Democrats, whom he called the rightist wing of the Communist Party.

Duarte said that maneuvers of the extreme right favor the extreme left and said that "we are going to continue with our process regardless of the cost, in spite of the extreme right opposition."

At the beginning of the news conference, the junta president said that he wanted to refute recent rumors, such as that "there will be a curfew on the 10th, 11th and 12th of this month." "This is completely false; these are rumors spread by the extreme left to frighten the people and to coincide with a new strike announcement. The army is not attacking; it is on the defensive and is doing its duty, Duarte said.

He also said that the amnesty offered by the government to all persons wanting to lay down their arms and return to normal life will be extended for another month, starting 11 March. This deadline could be extended in the future to give the opportunity to those who may change their minds, Duarte said.

Another important aspect of the news conference referred to a dialogue between Duarte and opposition leaders. "What is happening, he said, is that I was invited to Belgium and Germany by the world Christian Democratic Union and by the European Christian Democrats, and I may be received by a high-ranking official of the German Social Democrats. This gave rise to speculation.

He said that, regarding the mediation offer by the world Social Democrats of the Socialist International, the world Christian Democracy meeting in Belgium is drafting a document, "with which I agree," suggesting the seeking of a peaceful solution to this situation. However, the junta president insisted that dialogue does not mean the negotiation of the government and that, in this country, the only democratic means is the electoral path, and it is the people who must choose their government, and not by means of armed groups.

He also said that the army is willing to enter into a dialogue, and it is the rightist sectors who are saying that the army refuses to hold a dialogue. "But let it be clearly understood, a dialogue is not for the purpose of negotiating power."

Regarding international aid, especially from the United States, he said that this aid has been requested and that the country needs some $300 million, not for development programs, however, but to have currency available to purchase raw materials for our industries and farmers and to purchase food, medicines and other products.

"El Salvador believes that it must break the economic constrictions created by the extreme left and promote production," he said.

Regarding U.S. military aid, Duarte said that he had made previous statements which were not reproduced in full. He said that our army can put down any rebellion if the subversives do not receive mercenary arms and aid from communist countries.

But it has been ascertained and publicly revealed that there is a country in Central America where there are warehouses filled with weapons for the Salvadoran guerrillas. This is why the U.S. Government has reinforced its aid. "However, it is obvious that we need naval equipment to protect our coasts since there have been landings in the Pacific and weapons have arrived in the Jucuavan Mountains. We also need radar to detect aircraft. Regarding U.S. military advisers, they are not coming to fight but to teach our armed forces to use this equipment," Duarte said.

"All this," he said, "is to defend our sovereignty and not for the purpose of 'Vietnamizing' the country or the region."

GOVERNMENT APPOINTS NEW ELECTORAL COUNCIL

PA060156 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0046 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] San Salvador, 5 Mar (LATIN)--The Salvadoran civilian-military Government today appointed an electoral council that should establish the basis for a general election in 1982 aimed at achieving peace in this strife-torn Central American country.

President Jose Napoleon Duarte, who announced the appointment, said that a constituent assembly will be convened this year as a prior step to the 1982 elections.

The last general election in the country was won by Gen Carlos Humberto Romero, who was overthrown by a military coup in October 1979.

The electoral committee is comprised of Jorge Bustamente, Guillermo Guevara Lacayo and Ernesto Rodriguez Rivera.

The council will have the task of updating the electoral registers and registering the political parties.

ARMY SEARCHES FOR D'AUBUISSON; FIGHTS GUERRILLAS

PA051308 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0728 GMT 5 Mar 81

[By Roberto Aldana]

[Text] San Salvador, 5 Mar (LATIN)--The army has encircled the guerrilla groups in the northern department of Cabanas today as security units in this capital tried to find a rightwing militaryman who tried to provoke a coup d'etat on Tuesday.

Military sources said that the military operations are concentrated in the towns of Jutiapa, Sensuntepeque and rural areas of the department of Cabanas to forestall the possibility of new confrontations there in the coming hours.

The sources added that in the past few days some guerrillas have looted farmhouses and supplied themselves with foodstuffs in that area.

They added that they found this out after the guerrillas left and they seized their weapons, ammunition, foodstuffs, medicine and military uniforms.

At the same time, the search operations continued in the vicinity of Conchagua Volcano where at least 30 guerrillas were killed in fighting in the past few days, according to military sources.

The military operations also encompass the neighboring townships of San Esteban Catarina, San Lorenzo and Santo Domingo, where the extremists sustained 60 casualties.

Meanwhile, groups of military police were tracking down in this capital today former army Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, accused yesterday by President Jose Napoleon Duarte of having incited the armed forces to a coup d'etat. In a secret press conference, D'Aubuisson--considered to be the representative of the rightwing sector of the armed forces--accused the government of playing up to the leftwing and suggested its replacement by a junta made up exclusively of military. "This man is trying to provoke a coup and that is why we have ordered his arrest," Duarte stated at a press conference.

The president voiced his satisfaction with the increase of U.S. economic and military assistance to this country which has been ordered to counter, according to Washington, an enormous influx of Soviet arms for the guerrillas.

A few hours after the president said this, a group of unidentified persons machinegunned the U.S. Embassy in this capital, damaging the windows, but there were no victims, according to an official report by the embassy.

At a subsequent press conference, the charge d'affaires of the embassy, Frederick L. Chapin, said that all indications point to D'Aubuisson as being behind the attack against the embassy.

Chapin, who did not specify why they considered the attack had been staged by rightwingers, was possibly referring to the siege laid around the embassy in March [1980] by supporters of D'Aubuisson who demanded his release.

Chapin denied Major d'Aubuisson's charge last night that the United States "could not unfavorably view" a military junta replacing the civilian-military junta headed by President Jose Napoleon Duarte.

On the contrary, the United States strongly supports the efforts of Duarte's government to reestablish peace in El Salvador, he stated.

Army Report on Clashes

PA050439 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2330 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] The Salvadoran Army killed 12 guerrillas in Berlin, some 113 km east of San Salvador, and three innocent bystanders were killed in a shooting in San Salvador, a Defense Ministry spokesman said here today.

The spokesman said a national guardsman was killed and four policemen were seriously wounded last night in an armed clash with Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] leftist guerrillas near El Salvador University in the northern part of the capital.

Judicial authorities this morning inspected the bodies of five unidentified persons riddled by bullets. There are no clues to the killers of these persons.

The three civilians were killed near an air force post during a guerrilla harrassment operation against it. A military spokesman said the guerrillas fired submachineguns at the guard posts and fled in a pickup. The three civilians were killed in the crossfire and it was not revealed if the base personnel suffered casualties.

A group of coffee planters said the guerrillas, taking advantage of the dry season in recent weeks set fire to 200 hectares of coffee, seriously harming the national economy. Coffee sales abroad produce 40 percent of El Salvador's foreign currency.

FMLN War Bulletin

PA051950 Paris AFP in Spanish 1812 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 5 Mar (AFP)--The explosion of a high-powered bomb, which left two persons wounded, and the finding of 10 bodies in San Salvador, in addition to an attack on a military garrison and the destruction of a bridge in the interior part of the country today, marked the continuation of the hard political struggle that is affecting this country.

In Cinquera, 71 km north of the capital, guerrillas attacked the garrison of the township after having held rallies, according to an official report which did not indicate the number of casualties.

It was also reported today that a bridge was totally destroyed 53 km from San Salvador, on the highway leading to Chalatenango in the northern part of the country, causing vehicles on the road to be detoured.

For its part, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) claimed to have "retaken" control of some townships of San Vicente Department in the central region of El Salvador.

Also, the FMLN rejected the official version on the success of the operations carried out by the Salvadoran Army in the foothills of Conchagua Volcano, in northern San Salvador and in San Lorenzo in Chalatenango Department. In a war bulletin released by the INDEPENDENT PRESS AGENCY, linked with the opposition, the FMLN affirmed that these operations "had been a failure for the government."

The FMLN combatants retreated in the face of the army offensive, but later they launched various attacks against the flanks and rearguard of the army "causing a large, but as yet unknown, number of casualties," according to the FMLN version.

In Conchagua, the rebel sources added, there were also confrontations in which "the army, reinforced with Honduran troops, made use of infantry, artillery and aviation forces," and in which "two warships, a fighter plane and a reconnaissance aircraft were reached by the guerrilla fire," they affirmed.

The rebel bulletin admits only four casualties in recent fighting in Conchagua, although the official report had noted that they had suffered many casualties.

Meanwhile, it was reported here today that some of the bullets that killed the four U.S. nuns last December have been found and have been sent to the United States for tests.

A spokesman for the Presidential House told AFP that this might be a good clue to find out who did this crime, although he did not give any details on the finding of the bullets.

Army Victory Claims

PA051310 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 3 Mar 81 p 3

[Excerpts] A large number of guerrillas opened fire on the population of San Vicente, using bazookas, mortars and other weapons which have been smuggled into the country, after failing to occupy the city, the spokesmen of army detachment No 5 reported.

Several extremists were killed and others were seriously wounded judging from the pools of blood found at the site of the clashes. The guerrilla offensive started at 0300 and was repulsed in three areas.

The clashes lasted a little over 1 hour, and the guerrillas were forced to withdraw when the military patrols were reinforced by members of the security forces.

Combined military forces today continued searching around San Vicente for more extremists who apparently have gathered outside the city with the intention of setting up a front.

SALVADORAN AMBASSADOR TO UNITED STATES RESIGNS

PA052305 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2219 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] San Salvador, 5 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Francisco Aquino Herrera, Salvadoran ambassador to the United States, has resigned for personal reasons, the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry reported today.

Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena accepted his resignation and thanked Aquino Herrera on behalf of the Government and people of El Salvador.

Aquino Herrera had been appointed on 25 March 1980.

ECONOMY MINISTRY PROPOSES NATIONAL PLAN

PA052200 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0143 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--"The economic policy that the state has followed up to this point to resolve the national economic crisis has not had the good results expected," read the first lines of an Economy Ministry document that has been circulating among certain journalistic circles in El Salvador.

The ministry explains the need for a new structuring of the country's economic policy, since "the revolutionary process begun on 15 October 1979 has exacted an extremely high price and the economic and social benefits that it has generated are very superior to their cost."

The Salvadoran Armed Forces staged a coup on 15 October 1979 to oust Gen Carlos Humberto Romero, who was supported by the 14 families of the oligarchy. A government junta comprised of three civilians and two militarymen was established in his place.

According to the document, the revolutionary process has been boycotted by both the extreme right and the extreme left, which have chosen to carry out numerous attacks against the national production sites in a desperate effort to make the process fail.

It adds that the cost of the revolutionary process must be shared by the Salvadoran people, who must contribute in accordance with their capabilities.

Moreover, the other countries in this hemisphere must share in the Salvadoran problem morally, technically and financially, since the government is struggling to safeguard the Western Hemisphere's democratic values and freedom.

Among the basic priorities, the document mentions the solution of the economic recession and of the external sector's crisis, the achievement of greater levels of domestic savings and their better use as well as a greater effectiveness and efficiency from the public sector.

As for the economic recession problem, the Economy Ministry says it must be fought first through an economic reactivation program promoted by the state through a "system of coordinated actions" aimed at resolving the problems of the industrial and construction sectors.

This measure seeks to reopen those industries that are now closed, to refinance companies that are in the red and were not subject to credits, and to provide financing for the other enterprises in the sector, thus guaranteeing currency for the purchase of machinery and equipment. It also seeks to rationalize the granting of fiscal and other incentives.

At his stage, before engaging in negotiations with the private sector, the government must take the necessary steps to create "the Financial Investment Corporation" and "the Industrial Development Bank."

Regarding the construction sector, the government wants to reactivate it and to resolve effectively the builders' problems.

The following are the Economy Ministry's guidelines for the government to engage in negotiations with the private sector:

The government will offer to freeze the second phase of the agrarian reform indefinitely. It will also offer the political certainty that no new structural reforms will be undertaken, and it will immediately issue bonds to pay for the agrarian reform and for the nationalization of banks.

In addition, the National Housing Financial Coporation must immediately negotiate with the builders the transfer of properties as a means of payment. In this manner the builders will once again receive credit within the financial system and will be able to continue working in accordance with the institution's guidelines.

As a second step to overcoming the economic recession, the document states the need to increase the area planted with sugar cane and cotton and to increase the coffee production. This means opening new credits and "promoting a civic campaign in connection with this."

The document also calls for an external offensive aimed at obtaining soft financing by way of "political loans and structural adjustments," particularly from the United States and from a number of European governments. These loans must be obtained before December this year.

In order for the national economy to save some money, the ministry proposes: levying taxes on those state services that are still free, reinforcing the nationalization of banks, transforming the agricultural and livestock development bank into an agricultural development bank (mixed economy) and creating the national public employee bank.

Finally, the ministry says it is urgent to reduce drastically the number of public sector jobs and to eliminate all those projects that are not eminently productive.

FDR ENVOY DOWNPLAYS NICARAGUAN ARMS TRAFFIC STANCE

PA050356 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2213 GMT 4 Mar 81

[By Stephen Weeks; REUTER item]

[Text] Paris, 4 Mar (LATIN)--The representative in Europe of the Salvadoran leftist guerrillas today said that the agreement made by Nicaragua not to allow the traffic of arms for the rebels through its territory will not stop them from receiving war materiel.

Luis de Sebastian, representative of the guerrillas of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) to the European Economic Community, said that the hard line taken by the United States in the Salvadoran conflict will not have any effect in the outcome of the civil war in his country.

"The strong measures supported by the United States to prevent us from receiving arms have been in effect for over a year. We have found a way around this and it is evident that we have," De Sebastian told this news agency.

"The agreement made by Nicaragua will not prevent us from receiving arms," De Sebastian added.

He said that "President Reagan's opinion of Nicaragua is well known. He is trying to find an excuse to stop completely all aid to the Nicaraguan leftist government and destabilize the country."

De Sebastian said that the Nicaraguan Government was forced to promise not to allow the traffic of arms through its territory or else it would forfeit all U.S. aid while it is trying to recover from its civil war.

Last month the White House stopped a loan to Nicaragua, using as pretext reports from the intelligence services which confirmed that Cuba was sending arms to the Salvadoran guerrillas through Nicaragua.

De Sebastian said that the struggle in his country has been turned into a cold war battlefront by the Reagan administration.

"We were about to reach a point to start negotiations with the Carter administration, but the new U.S. Government considers itself the power which will draw the USSR away from El Salvador. In reality, however, it does not have any real interest in the fate of the people," De Sebastian indicated.

He said that the rebels are willing to negotiate only with the United States and not with the civilian-military junta governing El Salvador. "We have always said that we will negotiate with the owner of the circus and not with the clowns," De Sebastian pointed out.

A delegation of Salvadoran labor leaders today reported in Washington that more than 300 labor leaders have been slain by the military and that another 66 are in prison.

Alfonso Martinez, president of the union of workers of the food, clothing and textile industry, said at a news conference that "since 1979 the Salvadoran labor movement has suffered the worst attacks in the past 50 years."

Jorge Mendoza, president of the union of workers of radio, television and cinematography, when asked about the losses suffered by the labor sector said that "more than 300 labor leaders have been murdered and that another 66 are in prison."

Martinez told this news agency that "the Salvadoran junta is in power because of the support it is receiving from the United States in millions of dollars in economic and military aid, which has been used to massacre over 50,000 Salvadorans."

PAPER SAYS SITUATION FAVORABLE TO GOVERNMENT

PA052206 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 5 Mar 81 p 11

[Excerpts] According to international news agencies, international political observers have said that everything seems to indicate that the wind is blowing in favor of the Salvadoran Government since the extremists have lost the people's support.

However, they also think that "the junta does not have the strength to impose a quick solution to the problem." This is the reason for the U.S. desire to defeat the extremists.

It is also commented abroad that the Salvadoran militarymen realize that the main challenge is to balance the military and economic aid. It has also been learned that the Salvadoran Government has asked Reagan for 24 helicopters, patrol boats, infantry equipment and 50 instructors.

CHAPIN ASSIGNMENT AS U.S. ENVOY CALLED 'GOOD MOVE'

PA051605 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 4 Mar 81 p 7

[Article by Herminio Portell Vila: "From Addis Ababa to San Salvador"]

[Excerpt] U.S. Ambassador Robert White, who had been withdrawn from Paraguay because of differences with the Paraguayan Government, has also been removed from El Salvador by the Reagan administration as a result of criticism against him in this country.

The appointment of Frederick L. Chapin as U.S. ambassador to El Salvador seems to have been a good move. Chapin used to be a member of the U.S. Embassy personnel in Nicaragua, in Austria and in some countries in Africa. He speaks Spanish very well and he is very efficient and free from leftist influence.

GUATEMALA

CAPTURED DOCUMENTS LINK NICARAGUA, CUBA WITH REBELS

PA060433 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0303 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Government communique issued on 5 March]

[Text] The Government of the Republic of Guatemala, fulfilling its duty to keep informed the Guatemalan people in general and the free peoples of the world, states:

1. A subversive camp was surrounded by the Guatemalan Army during the latest clashes in the Quiche area. In the confrontation, a subversive criminal who used the alias of Commander Manolo was killed. Important documents were confiscated from him, which include plans and instructions drawn up by the subversive leadership in meetings held first in Managua, Nicaragua and then in Havana, Cuba. In those meetings, emphasis was put on the material aid that the governments of those countries unconditionally offered to the assassin and terrorist traitors of Guatemala's cause.

2. In the documents captured from the EGP [People's Guerrilla Army], emphasis is put on the power and influence that this clandestine organization seeks to have over the other subversive movements, power which it plans to impose in the future through the subversive quaternary unity that was announced among the EGP, the ORPA [Armed People's Revolutionary Organizations], the PGT [Guatemalan Labor Party] and FAR [Rebel Armed Forces] at the end of September last year.

This unity of the subversive groups has the objective of imposing on the Guatemalan people a communist dictatorship with the international support of the Marxist-Leninist countries.

3. Commander Manolo, on his return from Cuba, brought orders to unify the subversive organizations, serving as the official directly responsible to the national directorate of the EGP.

4. In mid-September last year, the aforementioned four subversive organizations held meetings. There was stress on the serious differences among them, and despite their unity they have yet been unable to resolve these satisfactorily. One of the conflicting points deals with the participation of the Democratic Front Against Repression [FDCR], whose activities will be carried out in San Jose, Costa Rica against Guatemala.

5. In successive summit meetings, the participation of the following puppets of Soviet imperialism, who were commissioned by Havana, are evident:

A. For the EGP, Ricardo Ramirez de Loen, alias Commander Rolando

B. For the OPRA, Rodrigo Asturias Amado, alias Commander Gaspar [name indistinct]

C. For the FAR, Jorge Ismael Soto Garcia, alias Pablo [name indistinct] or Manzana

D. For the PGT, Jose Alberto Cardoza Aguilar, alias Commander Marcos

These men are today denounced as traitors and accomplices of the communist system.

6. After the aforementioned decided to begin drafting the agreements with the Cuban leaders, including Fidel Castro, since the plans could not be concluded in Guatemala, they planned their discussion and approval in Managua, Nicaragua in order to obtain the material, political and military solidarity of the Sandinists. For this reason, the four chiefs of subversive crime traveled to Nicaragua along with two other terrorists, who use the aliases of Manolo and Juan and are of the EGP and PGT, respectively, and who had been given the responsibilities in the confirmation of agreements, concession of [word indistinct] and the unity process.

7. As a result, with the protection and sponsorship of the communist security forces of Nicaragua, meetings were carried out, during which plans were made for the destruction of Guatemala, the assassination of innocent men, women and children, the general impoverishment of the country and acts of aggression, provocation and terrorism coming from the Fidel Castro and Sandinist Front regimes in blatant support of the subversion against Guatemala, helped by the traitors who hate the land that gave them birth.

8. The subversives had initially planned to sign the sell-out document in Havana, Cuba in the presence of the communist dictator of that island. But for reasons outside their control they had to do it in Managua. [Words indistinct] of order and freedom is nothing but a pretext so that foreign governments will interfere in our domestic affairs. Pro-communist Bayardo Arce of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and others attended the signing of the document.

9. Giving further details on the signing of the unity document of the four organizations, the four chiefs of the factions signed it. They decided to have only one copy made so that they could personally give it to Fidel Castro Ruz, the puppet of Soviet communism in Cuba. They considered this document historic, and they are right because no other political movement has ever before committed such a big act of treason against Guatemala. They believed that when Guatemala had fallen in the clutches of Soviet imperialism, the Cuban dictator would bring to Guatemala that sole copy. This pact of the communist bureau against the economic, political and social system of our people was seconded by other communist personalities such as the individual [word indistinct] and Cuban militaryman (Manuel Pinedo), who arrived in Managua for the express purpose of attending the event as leaders of delegations, along with other bureaucrats of the America Department such as [name indistinct] and the leaders of the Salvadoran Unified Revolutionary Directorate, the secretaries of the Honduran and Costa Rican communist parties, Efrain Cardona and Manuel Mora, respectively.

10. In Nicaragua, the Guatemalan communist delegates, besides having observed the capacity and maneuverability of a battalion of Sandinist militiamen, had the opportunity to exchange plans with the Cubans and the Sandino-communist advisers Bayardo Arce and Humberto Ortega Saavedra, who carry the weight and responsibility for the development of the communist revolution in El Salvador and Guatemala and the revolutionary process in the Caribbean, channeling to this end the political and material aid from the socialist camp, namely from Vietnam, North Korea and China, which have been contributing to the supply of Bulgarian and North Korean AK rifles, French-made weapons, previously used in Algeria, and FAL, G-3, M-16 and Galil rifles and [name indistinct] grenade launchers.

11. Nicaragua has already promised to permit the passing of shipments of weapons and ammunition, that the bands of subversive assassins acquire via Cuba, through Nicaraguan territory so that from there the shipments will be sent by land, air and sea to Guatemala. So far, they have already sent a shipment of 1,800 French-made MAS carbines and 100,000 cartridges for those weapons from the Sandinist arsenals.

In sum, those persons carrying out the coordination of the various logistics movements were the Sandinist Joaquin Cuadra, deputy defense minister and chief of the Sandinist staff, and the communists Julio Ramos, chief of intelligence and espionage, and the aide of Commander Bayardo Arce.

12. Other groups of traitors living abroad, identified as Luis Cardoza y Aragon, patriarch of murderers and terrorist traitors; Guillermo Toriello Garrido, who assumes political and diplomatic functions abroad; Alaide J., widow of Solorzano, in charge of Marxist women's groups; and the traitor Carlos Paz Tejada, are members and founders of the Democratic Front Against Repression in Guatemala, a front for the EGP, which tries to discredit and isolate Guatemala and its democratic government from the rest of the world, distorting the human rights policy in their favor and deceiving organizations such as Amnesty International.

In the second level there were also Guatemalan communists, Carlos Gallardo Flores, Guillermo Colom Argueta, Miguel Angel Arbisures Petrofa, Israel Marquez Tubaral, Gilberto Castaneda Sandoval, a former dean of the school of architecture of the San Carlos University in Guatemala, and Alfonso Dower Paiz, who are also members of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Guatemala, which has its offices in San Jose, Costa Rica.

13. In their trip to Cuba, the delegation of subversive organization chiefs pledged submission to the diplomatic delegations of Russia, North Korea and Vietnam as lackeys of Soviet imperialism. The visit to the Soviet Embassy in Cuba was for the purpose of requesting the approval of their communist masters on what was agreed in Nicaragua and to request econmic, ideological and military aid to overthrow the constitutional Guatemalan Government.

14. Last December a delegation of the Revolutionary National Unity, which includes all Guatemalan totalitarian organizations, made a similar visit to participate in the Cuban Communist Party congress. This delegation was headed by Commander Marcos, whose name is Jose Alberto Cordoza Aguilar.

15. The documents mentioned in the present case give clear evidence of the existence and operation of the 173 camps and schools in Cuba where a considerable number of Guatemalans are being trained for the creation of political and military cadres at the level of company commanders, platoons and squads.

Most of these Guatemalan youths participating in an unpopular rebellion were taken by deceit or against their will and are now in a sad, precarious and uncertain situation since their participation in the communist revolution means their death.

16. In order to confront the little or total lack of cooperation from the Guatemalan youth, the subversives have also contracted mercenaries who are in Cuba as international advisers, with vast experience, since they have helped Soviet expansionism in Ethiopia, Angola and Nicaragua. Their characteristic sadism makes them willing to come to Guatemala to fight for a cause unpopular among the Guatemalans.

17. The captured documents also show that the decision of organizing and operating new subversive fronts for the explicit purpose of sowing terror, destruction, death and hunger among defenseless communities where the scourge of subversion has not reached yet.

This is why we ask all Guatemalans who love freedom and social justice to inform the authorities of the location and formation of all criminal subversive groups that may appear in their neighborhoods and if possible the names of their members, many of them common criminals, which the subversives have hired in view of the lack of popular support.

18. Finally, the communists emphasize the purchase of large amounts of sophisticated weapons which they have made thanks to the abundant funds obtained from a series of robberies, kidnappings, extortion and so forth, in which honorable families of our society were the victims.

19. The government of the republic urges the people of Guatemala to unite to confront the communist subversion and help to keep peace in the country.

20. The state is compelled to keep the public services in operation and to protect Guatemalans from those who would sow chaos and anarchy.

21. In view of the threat of terror planned by the Marxist-Leninists after holding two more meetings in countries in the area, the Guatemalan Government reasserts to all the peoples of the world, its respect and compliance with the principle of nonintervention in the domestic and foreign affairs of other states, and at the same time, demands reciprocity in the application of this principle so that Guatemala can maintain its freedom, sovereignty and independence.

22. Finally the government urges the Guatemalans to maintain an attitude of understanding and avoid being deceived by professional agitators, who, using slogans dictated by foreign countries, try to prevent the advance of the programs implemented by the nationalist government of President of the Republic Romeo Lucas.

PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED ON BELIZE TALKS, GUERRILLAS

PA051838 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Interview with Guatemalan President Romeo Lucas Garcia; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, what was the purpose of Foreign Minister Castillo Valdez' trip to London?

[Answer] He and his assistant went to London to continue the conversations on Belize. As you know, no agreement was reached on Belize during the meeting in the United States because the delegation of Belize did not accept any of Guatemala's claims and the Guatemalan delegation then decided to interrupt the conversations. Afterwards, we received an invitation from the British delegation for another round of talks at the foreign minister level. Let's wait and see what the results are.

[Question] Could these be the last talks on the subject of Belize?

[Anaswer] I sincerely hope so. We really want to reach an understanding, especially when we have much to lose and nothing to gain. Great Britain has already decided to grant Belize its independence and we must accept that because we are no match for a power like Great Britain, but at least we can hope to have honorable negotiations.

[Question] Are you going to make changes in your government?

[Answer] If necessary, yes. But for the time being I do not think so.

[Question] How are the guerrillas and the arms trafficking affecting the country?

[Answer] They are having a detrimental effect on the country's economy. I am really concerned about this problem. The ones most affected by it are the farmers who see their properties, crops and plantations destroyed and their efforts wasted. But my government is determined to fight subversion wherever it appears. Arms trafficking is only helping the subversive groups and gangs of hoodlums, criminals and other undesirable elements engaged in illegal activities that are definitely affecting the country's economy.

DEMANDS ON BELIZE LIMITED TO 20-KM-WIDE STRIP

PA040159 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 24 Feb 81 p 2

[Text] President Gen Lucas Garcia revealed yesterday that Guatemala has offered to reduce its demands on Belizean territory to a strip 20 km wide as starting point for negotiations with Britain to solve the Belize problem.

The president made the announcement yesterday at the Presidential Palace shortly after a national literacy campaign ceremony.

According to General Lucas, the proposal is opposed by Belize Prime Minister George Price because he does not want to yield in any manner in his efforts to keep all of Belizean territory.

The president admitted that the Guatemalan position does not have any support and said the government only hopes that other countries will not become involved in the matter.

The president was asked about a mission by the foreign minister to Washington, who, according to press reports, spoke to U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to indicate that Belizean independence could lead to greater Soviet penetration in Central America.

President Lucas said he did not have an official report on these talks but that the foreign minister is in Washington on a mission.

The president said that when Castillo Valdez returns, the Guatemalan people will be informed of the results of these international contacts.

COMMITTEE CRITICIZES POLICY ON BELIZE TALKS

PA031901 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] A few years ago, Guatemala citizens established a committee called URGE Belice [Union for Guatemalan Recovery of Belize] that criticized Guatemalan diplomacy for its inertia in the efforts to recover the Belizean territory. Raul Henriquez, leader of the committee, has explained its views:

[Begin recording] Once again our efforts have confronted the inertia of responsible officials to change the situation in the country as far as the Guatemalans are concerned in order to be able to recover that territory. For example, we have said many times that by constantly following the line established by Great Britain for that series of endless talks, the Guatemalan Government will just be vilely deceived. The problem will not be solved while dialogue with them continues. [end recording]

The URGE Belize committee chairman said that there are factors that explain the intransigent position of both sides in the dispute over the territory.

[Begin recording] Great Britain has maneuvered a great deal to be able to keep hold of that territory due to reasons that the country knows well: the wealth of that territory and particularly the fact that, by having Belize in the Commonwealth, Great Britain has an economic bridge to handle its business with America. That is why it is essential for Great Britain to have this territory just as it is essential for Guatemala. [end recording]

The committee has recommended the dismissal of Guatemalan diplomatic officials who for years have been in charge of the negotiations on Belize.

[Begin recording] These endless talks have only led us to the sad outcome that we are already seeing. As I said before, if we don't change our policy and diplomacy on Belize and the personnel who have had the serious responsibility of (?losing) territory, (?this territory) will unfortunately be decisively lost. [end recording]

PRESIDENT ORDERS NEW MEASURES TO END VIOLENCE

PA281438 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 21 Feb 81 p 2

[Text] On orders from the president of the republic, the chiefs of security crops will coordinate measures to put an end to the generalized violence that affects the country, Carlos Toledo Vielman, presidential public relations secretary, told journalists yesterday.

The official spokesman said that, in addition to political crimes, there is now violence caused by bands of common criminals who are taking advantage of the situation in the country to murder farmers and other persons who are dedicated to productive activities.

According to the official spokesman, the president is very concerned with the state of security provoked by bands of criminals and, for this reason, he has ordered the chiefs of the security corps to coordinate measures to bring this situation to an end.

Toledo added that the government of the republic has the necessary means to control and eradicate the groups of criminals that are causing the state of insecurity that is being endured by various sectors of the population. He said that the actions will be efficient.

There was an incident outside the headquarters of the Guatemalan Christian Democratic Party [DCG] last Saturday, and the DCG has publicly scored the incident and called for protection. Toledo Vielman noted that the government has no knowledge of any specific appeal in that regard.

Toledo said that the president is concerned over the situation of political violence in the country and that he plans to provide the means necessary to face it.

Toledo noted that General Lucas Garcia has tried to have the Guatemalans carry out their political activities in peace and liberty. This is what he wants, he said, and all the necessary means will be made available to reach this objective.

According to the source, the president's desire to promote a greater political development in the country was made evident from the beginning of his administration with the registration of four new parties.

THREE LEGISLATORS LEAVE COUNTRY AFTER THREATS

PA031850 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Several Guatemalan deputies have allegedly left the country because they have been seriously threatened with death. It is not known, however, to what countries they have gone or how long they will stay abroad.

The president of the National Congress today confirmed that three deputies have left the country and he expressed the hope that the sessions at the legislative chamber will not have to be suspended this week for lack of a quorum.

According to Congress President Tomas Cepeda Guzman, three legislators have gone abroad but will continue to receive their salaries. He added that he hopes there will be a quorum to discuss pending bills.

NICARAGUA

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON NEW JUNTA

First News Conference

PA051422 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] The three members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, Sergio Ramirez and Rafael Cordova Rivas, tonight held their first news conference for national and international reporters since the announcement of the junta reshuffle. The government officials answered questions about the shuffle, the creation of the Council of Government, foreign policy and other topics.

Commander Ortega said that the junta reorganization will strengthen the junta and the revolutionary process. Asked whether any cabinet changes will be made, he answered that no such changes have been contemplated yet. Regarding the Council of Government, Ramirez stated that it will be a consultative body which will study the fundamental decisions made by the governing junta. The council will be a central organization on which all the government agencies and key areas will be (?represented) to help make decisions, Ramirez Mercado noted.

Commander Ortega, coordinator of the junta, said that for several months the junta and the national directorate had been thinking about the reorganization. Regarding Dr Arturo Jose Cruz' appointment as ambassador in Washington, the three junta members explained that he was appointed because he knows the companies, loan institutions and banks of the world and the United States well. He is well connected in the United States and we think his appointment as ambassador in Washington will greatly benefit the nation, Cordova Rivas stated.

Dr Moises Hassan will be in charge of services in the Council of Government, Dr Ramirez reported. Companeros Hassan and Cruz will know how to carry out the mission entrusted by the revolution, Commander Ortega added.

Ortega Statement

PA051532 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Nicaragua has not negotiated anything concerning El Salvador's internal problems. The U.S. military presence in that sister country is seriously affecting peace in Central America. If we have to break away from the revolutionary plan and adopt extreme measures we will do so. We will not take chances with the revolutionary process. These are two of the topics discussed during the news conference held by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction yesterday. Here are excerpts of statements by Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the junta:

[Begin recording] In first place, I want to make it clear, in view of press reports about alleged statements by General Haig, that at no time has Nicaragua negotiated anything with the United States. We want to make this completely clear because Nicaragua has not served as a launching pad for the insurrection, the armed rebellion of the people of El Salvador. We have noted that the causes of this armed rebellion of the people of El Salvador can be found in El Salvador itself and the mistaken policy which the United States had implemented in Latin America.

We also want to express our concern over the U.S. military presence in El Salvador because while on one hand some U.S. officials have accused Nicaragua of causing the offensive of the Salvadoran people, the United States is, on the other hand, seriously affecting the possibility of establishing stability in the area since it sends arms and military advisers to El Salvador. This is creating a serious lack of equilibrium in the Central American area which must worry not only Nicaraguans and Central Americans but the Latin American peoples as well.

There are always forces that consciously oppose the process (?of) changes; there are also other confused forces that are dragged along by the opposition forces, and there are some forces that favor revolutionary changes. However, I would say that our revolution has made substantial progress given these contradictory circumstances and that we have a plan we defend and protect. This is a profoundly revolutionary plan which is endangered when any attempt is made to blackmail this revolution by resorting to (?a suspension) of economic aid, for instance. [end recording]

Further Ortega Comments

PA051750 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Sergio Ramirez has described the Council of Government as a body to provide support to the executive branch.

Although the reorganization of the government junta stems from a suggestion from the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. It resulted from the attention paid to some concerns aired about the operation of the government with which all of us have concurred, said Daniel Ortega, commander of the revolution.

Ortega said a reorganization was under consideration for several months to make it more dynamic, more effective. The need for clear-cut leadership at the level of the government junta gave rise to the appointment of a coordinator of the top executive body of the revolutionary government. Agreement had been reached months ago and that is why this idea has now been implemented.

This is one of the comments made by Ortega yesterday with regard to his duties as coordinator of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

Our revolution is defined as far as its foreign policy is concerned. We maintain relations with all countries of varying ideologies. Ramirez answered this question yesterday during the news conference held by the junta. We aspire to maintain objective and clear relations with the United States within a framework of unconditional respect for our sovereignty and independence.

Parties' 'Total Surprise'

PA050409 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1900 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] The announcement of the reorganization of the national reconstruction junta and the appointment of Dr Arturo Cruz as ambassador to Washington was a total surprise to official as well as independent political circles. The Social Christian Party called an emergency meeting of its rank and file to issue a pronouncement today. A similar meeting was called by the Popular Social Christian Party, and other political parties also voiced an interest in meeting and issuing statements either today or Friday.

Commetary on Reorganization

PA051818 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Station commentary: "Reorganization Measures Designed To Achieve Pluralism, Unity and Self-Determination"]

[Text] The amendment of Article 11 of the constitution, thereby reducing the membership of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction to three members and creating the Council of Government as an organization that will support the junta, is the most important action recently taken by our revolutionary leaders in the field of the executive duties of the Government of National Reconstruction.

The decree disclosed today during a news conference given by the then five-member junta, which by noon had ceased functioning, also announces the appointment of the three members of the new governing junta and the appointment of Companero Daniel Ortega Saavedra, commander of the revolution and member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, as coordinator of the junta and of the Council of Government. The outgoing members of the five-man junta, Companeros Moises Hassan and Arturo Cruz, will become member of the Council of Government and ambassador in Washington, respectively.

Companero Ortega will be accompanied in the governing junta by Companeros Sergio Ramirez and Rafael Cordova. Although, as of yet we do not have sufficient information regarding the makeup of the Council of Government and we simply know of its consultative role in discussing junta measures related to the government's economic and social policy and other basic government issues, and in making suggestions on these policies, we can say that the creation of the new body will make the work of the new governing junta more effective at every level.

The reduction of the junta membership to three will favor the expedition of its specific tasks and we think it will positively contribute to greater coherence and effectiveness in its work. But we see that our revolutionary leaders have taken a step that could bring immediate results to the revolutionary process by appointing Companero Arturo Cruz as head of our government's diplomatic mission to the White House.

With his professional experience in the handling of finances, with excellent international connections and with his savvy in international policy matters, Cruz will be amenable to Washington. This may to some extent help improve the rather poor relationship our revolution has with the U.S. Government. Cruz' adherence to our process, his complete faith in the revolutionary government and in the revolution--restated during his farewell address as member of the government junta--and his firm conviction that, in his own words, total pluralism is ensured in Nicaragua and that the revolutionary government harbors honest hopes for national unity, will surely motivate his positive performance of his duties before the Reagan administration.

Based on the foregoing views and under those circumstances, the reorganization of the top body of the executive branch, the creation of the junta's consultative body and Cruz' appointment as our representative to the U.S. Government have the transcendental importance we noted earlier. Furthermore, those measures reaffirm the pluralism of our revolutionary process in light of the national reconstruction project. They denote the honest efforts of the Sandinist peoples revolution for the sake of the national unity of Nicaraguans and they convincingly point to the desire and aspiration of Sandino's people to achieve a climate of national fraternity and a proper international climate which will help our right to self-determination prevail without interference and which will support our patriotic (?intention) of peacefully building a new society of justice and welfare for all Nicaraguans.

Alfonso Robelo Criticism

PA051943 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1629 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Managua, 5 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Alfonso Robelo Callejas, president of the opposition Nicaraguan Democratic Movement commented today that with the exit of Arturo Cruz from the Nicaraguan Government junta "a perfect link between the private sector and the government has been lost."

A decree issued Wednesday reduced the national reconstruction junta from five to three members. Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Sergio Ramirez Mercadro and Rafael Cordova Rivas has remained in the junta. The government junta no longer includes Arturo Cruz, who has been appointed ambassador to the United States, and Moises Hassan, who will form part of the Council of Government created yesterday. Former government junta member Robelo Callejas said that the changes "diminish the representation in the government junta of the man who knows the most about finances and economy: Dr Cruz."

According to the former government junta member, the political, business and union sectors that "are not aligned with the Sandinist Front" have less access now to the government circles. According to Robelo Callejas, these changes "do not help to promote the climate of credibility for the national reconstruction process." Meanwhile, U.S. Ambassador to Nicaragua Lawrence Pezzullo has commented on the government's announcement about the appointment of Cruz as ambassador to the United States. Pezzullo said that when he phoned Washington to announce the changes, there had been a feeling of satisfaction upon learning that Cruz had been appointed ambassador to the United States.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY SUPPORTS MISURASATA GROUP

PA060302 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 27 Feb 81 p 9

[Text] The Nicaraguan Conservative Democratic Party [PCDN] issued a declaration on 25 February 1981 protesting what it calls repression against the Miskito, Suma, Rama Sandinist Unity [MISURASATA] and expressed its full support for this ethnic group and their right to organize and strive for their conquests in general.

The document reads as follows:

The PCDN in view of the repression unleashed by the government against the Indian MISURASATA organization in the Atlantic coast of our country.

Declares:

1. That it recognizes the right of the Atlantic coast Indians to organize and strive for its social, economic and political conquests.

2. That the Indians in this region have always shown an intense love and loyalty to their Nicaraguan nationality as was made evident when, in its dispute with Honduras, Nicaragua lost part of the territory inhabited by these Indians who promptly abandoned this territory and came to live on this side of the border to preserve their Nicaraguan nationality. Therefore the charge of secessionism against this people is inconsistent with their social and historical reality.

3. That the discontent and unrest existing in the Atlantic coast since 1979, and which has given rise to serious and repeated incidents is the result of a mistaken government policy of appropriation of their lands and the natural resources traditionally exploited by these peoples, as well as the preaching of doctrines alien to the people's Christian beliefs and the imposition of totalitarian slogans which offend their deep-seated love for freedom.

4. That the imprisonment of Stedman Fagoth Muller has clearly shown the ease with which the Sandinist government ignores the laws of the republic when it serves its interests. Stedman Fagoth Muller has immunity according to decree 441 published in GAZZETTE No 139 of 14 June 1980, which establishes immunity for the members of the powers of the state and determines the procedures which must be followed when there is some complaint against the aforementioned officials. These procedures were not followed in Stedman Fagoth's case.

5. That apart from logical and practical considerations which cast serious doubts regarding the truth of statements issued against Fagoth, we are inclined to believe that he is the victim of a preconceived plan for the purpose of depriving him of his leadership, acknowledged by the government itself when it accepted him and appointed him as representative of the MISURASATA group, which is one of the most progressive and vigorous organizations existing in our Atlantic coast.

6. That under these circumstances it gives its full support to the Atlantic coast people and demands that the Sandinist government immediately cease its repression and seek solution to the problems created. This can be done by the honest rectification and an intelligent and patriotic dialogue.

Miskito Leader's Statement

PA052026 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Good morning, companero listeners and friends throughout the country. We have happy revolutionary news this morning because a complete split has developed in the movement that was involved in the problem on the Atlantic coast. Matters are returning to square one, where they should have started.

Last night, we were visited by (Haisen Lau), the companera leader of MISURASATA, the organization of Miskito, Suma and Rama Indians of the Atlantic coast. Members of the commission who handled and investigated the case at Prinzapolka were also present here. Enemies of this revolutionary process have tried to take advantage of this case.

(Haisen Lau) showed she is a mature revolutionary during the program in the Miskito language devoted to the Atlantic coast. She admitted together with (Bowley Holm) of MISURASATA that they had made a mistake adding that what remained for them to do was to apologize to the revolution for having allowed themselves to be used as instruments.

Stedman Fagoth was fully identified as a former member of the Somozist security corps. As the state security office has reported, he cooperated until 1978 with Somozism in murdering and suppressing our people. The following is a segment of the statement made by (Haisen Lau) to our brothers on the Atlantic coast (?yesterday):

[Begin recording] You must not pay attention to rumors that we are [word indistinct]. We must have confidence (?because) we are dealing with Sandinist authorities. We must have confidence in the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN).

I want to make an appeal and to ask [words indistinct] the brothers on the Atlantic coast to echo this call and, above all, to remain calm and to show confidence in the FSLN, which is the national vanguard, as the principles of the Indian community fit into the FSLN's principles. The FSLN's struggle is [words indistinct] of the sectors that were most neglected during the Somozist regime, of which the Indian community is part.

We must clearly realize that the history of peoples always produces big surprises. Christians always say some tests or trials are very harsh. One such trial is that which MISURASATA is facing today. The people on the coast often do not have an idea of who the comrade is who is working hand-in-hand with them. We the Indians have had to face a very painful experience today in regard to Companero Stedman Fagoth. Regretfully, for the sake of truth, we must say that we have been shown here at the state security office more than obvious evidence about his work with the former Somozist security corps.

We cannot help but make this known to the people because, as part of the proletariat, as part of this people with a great revolutionary potential, we are also dutybound to support this process, to protect this process against the enemies who often disguise themselves.

To end this conversation, I wish to tell you that I feel very secure, very confident and free of any guilt. I expect to be back in my dear Atlantic coast very soon.

I will now say the same thing in Miskito.

VENEZUELAN AMBASSADORS MEETING CLOSES IN MANAGUA

PA051444 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] The meeting of Venezuelan ambassadors to the Central American countries, Panama and Mexico closed today under the chairmanship of Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano. The meeting was held in Managua on 3 and 4 March. The minister and the ambassador analyzed the political situation on the Central American isthmus and in Latin America.

At the end of the meeting, the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry released an official statement which was read by Zambrano during a news conference held at the Intercontinental Hotel. Regarding Venezuela's cooperation with Nicaragua, the Venezuelan foreign minister stated that his government is ready to provide it and to further it, and through it achieve the most important goals of Venezuelan-Nicaraguan relations.

VENEZUELAN MINISTER ON C.A. POLICY; MEETS BORGE

PA051250 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jorge Alberto Zambrano, at the conclusion of his meeting in Managua with his ambassadors in Central America, has reaffirmed Venezuela's policy toward the Central American area in conflict.

The concepts stated by the Venezuelan official this afternoon can be summarized in the following manner: Venezuela has stated its concern over Central America and is reaffirming its cooperation under the principle of pluralist solidarity.

Venezuela supports the efforts of the military-Christian Democratic junta in El Salvador which is facing what it calls two extremisms. Venezuela calls for a political solution for this convulsed sister nation.

Venezuela has confirmed its willingness to cooperate with Nicaragua. Regarding the problems of the area, Venezuela says that it has a general foreign policy strategy.

During a news conference held this afternoon at the Intercontinental Hotel, Foreign Minister Zambrano referred to a Latin American solution to Latin American problems. When newsmen asked him about Venezuela's position with regard to the meddling in El Salvador and military support to the Salvadoran junta by U.S. imperialism, and with regard to the threats and aggressive attitude of U.S. imperialism toward Nicaragua, Zambrano adopted the Social Christian position already known to the Nicaraguans. Social Christians speak in a characteristic language about avoiding the meddling of two imperialisms thus combining the Soviet Union and U.S. imperialism into what they call the interests of superpowers.

This is the way we have summarized the position of Venezuela's diplomacy toward the situation in the area.

Meeting With Borge

PA052033 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano today extended an invitation to Commander of the Revolution Companero Tomas Borge Martinez, interior minister, to visit his country soon. During the meeting held at noon today by the Venezuelan foreign minister and the interior minister, the latter confirmed that he will soon visit Venezuela to honor the Venezuelan Government and people for their assistance to and solidarity with the Nicaraguan revolution.

Commenting on bilateral relations, Commander of the Revolution Borge Martinez said they have always been excellent. Our visit to Caracas, he said, will allow us to further tighten the ties of friendship and solidarity between the two nations. In turn, the Venezuelan foreign minister said that Interior Minister Borge's upcoming visit will be very positive and fruitful.

Here is what Commander Borge Martinez said about bilateral relations:

[Begin recording] Some newsmen have not been intuitive enough to understand that relations between Nicaragua and Venezuela have been, are and always will be excellent. Therefore, our current relations will be excellent.

[Question] [Unidentified speaker] When will you come to our country?

[Answer] Well, I cannot say yet but it will be soon.

[Question] What will be the main reasons for your trip to Venezuela [words indistinct]?

[Answer] I have no planned goals. I will simply express thanks for the solidarity of the Venezuelan people and their government. These thanks will be a token of our respect and sympathy toward them.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] I mentioned the lack of intuition of some journalists. That is what I was talking about. They lack intuition and imagination too because they still have not been able to guage the stature of Venezuelans who won't give in to [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Borge to Caracas 15 March

PA060228 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1921 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Managua, 5 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Commander Tomas Borge, Nicaraguan interior minister, will go to Caracas, Venezuela, on 15 March, it was announced today in Managua.

Venezuelan Foreign Minister Alberto Zambrano Velasco yesterday paid a visit to Commander Borge Martinez to give him an official invitation from his government to visit Caracas.

In his trip to Venezuela, Borge Martinez will be accompanied by Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal, Deputy Planning Minister Luis Enrique Figueroa and Commander Eden Pastora, defense deputy minister and national chief of the militias.

Borge Martinez said that the main purpose of the trip is to increase even more the friendly relations between Venezuelans and Nicaraguans. He added that diplomatic relations between the two countries are excellent and cordial.

GONZALEZ ACQUITTED IN 'SPIRIT OF BROTHERHOOD'

PA051515 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Unattributed report]

[Excerpts] Jose Esteban Gonzalez was acquitted today, not because he is innocent, but because the Sandinist revolution is generous, according to Judge Felix Trejos Trejos. Gonzalez, on being released said that the Permanent Human Rights Commission, which he heads, will revamp its policies.

Jose Esteban Gonzalez has admitted his mistakes, saying that his statements had been distorted. The cornerstone of our justice is to honor our promise: unyielding in war, generous in victory; and the fulfilling of this promise has been repeatedly proven through our actions for the positive development of our country. Many have been released because of illness, many sentences have been suspended and many unconditional acquittals have been granted.

In view of the spirit of brotherhood and national unity, and our main goal of forming one single Nicaraguan family to defend the principles of freedom, independence and sovereignty, we believe that Jose Esteban Gonzalez should be acquitted so that he can enthusiastically dedicate himself to promoting our revolution, which belongs to the poor and destitute.

We believe that we must stress that Jose Esteban Gonzalez has admitted that at no time were his rights curtailed; on the contrary, he was given ample legal opportunities while under arrest to prepare his defense.

In view of the foregoing, and based on the documents presented to the attorney general's office, this authority decrees that Jose Esteban Gonzalez is not guilty as charged.

Gonzalez' Explanation

PA050436 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1900 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Jose Esteban Gonzalez, chairman of the Permanent Commission on Human Rights, at a news conference in his office 4 March--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Would you like to make an opening statement?

[Answer] Well, here I am back in my office at the Permanent Commission on Human Rights [CPDH] to resume the work and the responsibilities of this office. I would like to make some observations to avoid misinterpretations of the settlement reached yesterday whereby a legal ruling declared me innocent of the charges filed against me. This discredits any claims that I admitted any charges, as it was the government decision through the court to admit that the charges against me were unfounded. I also want to say that the document submitted yesterday to the court [passage indistinct] based on things I never said or affirmed. Among those things I consider fundamental are the following:

The CPDH has always maintained that our position is one of cooperation with the National Reconstruction Government; that our work is very special, which the government should recognize. We believe this has been achieved, since as result of the recent crisis the CPDH has been clearly established in the country as a legitimate entity with broad national and international recognition.

[Question] Following the statements of Dr Ernesto Castillo, what is the true significance of your retraction?

[Answer] I believe there has been an improper and, I hope I am wrong, a tendentious application of a term. A retraction implies going back on your words and admitting that what was previously said was a lie. I believe it is patriotic and reasonable to recognize that once the government has revealed the presence of a number of prisoners in jails, putting an end to confusion that existed up to now about such a number, there is no reason for the CPDH to question a figure officially submitted by the government and which we have received as an official figure.

On the other hand, our position is that according to the Government, just as the document states, we agreed with the National Reconstruction Government that up to the early days of August 1979 there were incidents, which could be attributed to personal or individual decisions, of abuse which resulted in the executions of prisoners. The government therefore admits that such executions took place, and the CPDH at the same time recognizes that during that time the government was not yet in full control of the country, which made it difficult to establish responsibilities.

From then on, according to the document itself, it has been established that there are bases to determine responsibilities, and therefore I would say that from 15 August 1979 on, the CPDH, with the same objectivity it has always had, will present the government with any violations of such rights.

[Question] Legally, how do you consider the case against you was handled by the attorney general's office?

[Answer] Several opinions have already been advanced about statements made by me and by the defense arguments presented by Dr Marta Patricia Baltodano. In the first place the CPDH, along with the major international organizations in the field of human rights, considers that the law that was applied to me in itself basically violates human rights because it allows the possibility of judging anyone on the basis of a mere interpretation of intent. This does not mean there is ill will on the part of the government, but there is a law that must be abolished because it discredits the nation's judicial system.

[Question] Do you believe you would have been released without international and national pressure?

[Answer] The struggle for human rights is most difficult and complex. National and international efforts coincide because it has been accepted internationally that human rights are not the particular field of any government but all mankind. Concerning an official of such an institution, it is natural that the United Nations, the International Jurists Commission, the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, as well as chiefs of state and world leaders should express concern for his fate, and even more so when the organization is recognized the world over.

That is what brought the president of the most important jurists organization in the world, the International Jurists Commission in Geneva, to Nicaragua.

[Question] As a defender of human rights and as a Nicaraguan citizen, do you have any fear about continuing your work?

[Answer] This work has always been delicate and is exposed to many difficulties. Yesterday, however, I believe a big step forward was taken in the Nicaraguan revolution, which may mark the beginning of a practical channel to solve the problems whenever they arise.

[Question] Is there any law of retraction for a prisoner to be released?

[Answer] There is no such law. My release was the fruit of political negotiations, just as my trial was of a political nature. The negotiations were carried out with the participation of Mr William Butler, president of the International Jurists Commission, and it implies the interest of both parties--in this case, the National Reconstruction Government and defendant Jose Esteban Gonzalez--in reaching an agreement; not an agreement to yield to any pressure, but the government's acceptance of the document submitted to the court as the correct interpretation of my statements. The court merely ruled according to the evidence. I believe the judicial branch, within the various branches of the state, is the one that has acted the most correctly in Nicaragua.

[Question] Is there anything else you would like to add?

[Answer] To me, it is most satisfying to reiterate to the Nicaraguan people and to all those concerned over my unjust imprisonment my deep gratitude, including Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo, for his efforts and words of encouragement.

BARRICADA: REAGAN EL SALVADOR POLICY 'TEST' FAILS

PA060053 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 27 Feb 81 p 3

[Carlos F. Chamorro B. article: "Reagan's First 'Test'"]

[Text] The fact that strictly military options are being discussed by the Reagan administration--regarding the Salvadoran revolution--has become a self-defeating element of the general strategy of imperialism, which wants to solve the crisis by force but with a significant degree of national and international approval. What the Reaganites call the El Salvador "test" of will with the Soviet Union (?) cannot be interpreted as anything other than as a supreme effort to overcome the Vietnam trauma and to once again make military intervention a legitimate and effective recourse and to place it on the agenda of imperial policies. Obviously, there are other factors that work upon this need for showing the imperial power (Reagan's economic program explains them), but what is important is that El Salvador is Reagan's first opportunity and he has not shown the slightest interest in hiding his objectives.

However, in the United States, Europe and Latin America, it can be seen that the out-of-proportion effort to secure approval for a military option has not had the response Reagan expected. Apparently the overdose of arrogance has caused a great deal of concern internationally. To prove this, it would be enough to mention the difficulties Eagleburger faced in Europe when he tried to sell the military option idea; the position of Mexico, the FRG and other countries in favor of a political solution to the conflict; the little success of Walters in Brazil and Argentina and the statements of Congressman Clarence Long and other congressmen who oppose the Vietnamization of El Salvador. This proves that militarist theses are being defeated politically.

We would not be surprised if the United States tries to explain the rejection of its position of force by waving the specter of communism at the entire planet. But this appears to be already a worn-out recourse.

The "communist aggression in the western hemisphere" invented by the United States on the basis of ridiculous "evidence," can no longer act as a hook to drag governments into imperialist militarist adventures. Contemporary history has given the world enough maturity to understand that revolutions are not exported and cannot be made with arms alone. Vietnam served to demonstrate that brute force in the hands of immoral persons cannot defeat a dignified and aware people struggling for their liberation. Nicaragua has demonstrated that the dignity and patriotism of a people who struggle is worth more than all the arms of imperialism. El Salvador is the best evidence that where there is a deep social crisis--resulting from years of imperialist domination--a heroic people who do not get millions of dollars in military aid, as the puppet Christian Democratic junta does, are capable of checking a demoralized army.

These facts, which are well known by the international community--which is not prepared to endanger peace in Latin America to become adapted to the needs of the U.S. foreign policy--are unacceptable to the hawkish circles in the Reagan administration. For example, for John Bushnell, deputy assistant secretary for inter-American affairs, the problem comes down to noting that "$10.4 million in military aid will not be enough" to keep the Christian Democratic junta from sinking. For others, it is a matter of figures, 30, 50 or 100 million. While the threats of an intensification of the military intervention--already taking place--are growing, however, the support that the United States is getting to legitimitize its aggressive policies is diminishing.

However, the threat to world peace and the self-determination of the people has not disappeared. The aggressive foreign policy has not been defeated yet. Nevertheless, at this point, the military focusing of the problem has become a unilateral U.S. option. This means that Reagan has suffered a huge political failure in his first foreign policy "test."

USSR APPROVES APPOINTMENT OF NEW AMBASSADOR

PA042245 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] The Soviet Foreign Ministry today sent a note to the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry granting approval to the appointment of Companero Jacinto Suarez as Nicaraguan ambassador to the Soviet Union. Companero Suarez has held the post of deputy foreign minister and was a member of the Nicaraguan delegation that was an observer at the 26th CPSU Congress.

DELEGATION TO CPSU CONGRESS RETURNS TO NICARAGUA

PA052309 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1808 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Managua, 5 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan delegation that attended the 26th CPSU Congress in Moscow returned today from Havana. The delegation was led by Commander Carlos Nunez and included Commander Cristian Pichardo, Commander Dora Maria Tellez and Jacinto Suarez Espinoza, former deputy foreign minister. It has been unofficially reported that Suarez Espinoza has been appointed Nicaraguan ambassador to the Soviet Union to replace Ricardo Wheelock Roman.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR CRITICIZES LA PRENSA EDITORIAL

PA060209 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 28 Feb 81 pp 1, 12

[Text] In a recent interview granted to Radio Corporation, Soviet Ambassador German Shlyapnikov commented on a LA PRENSA editorial published on 26 February that directly referred to him. Consistent with the pluralist view we hold and the belief that dialogue is necessary in a democratic society we are publishing his statements even though they are contrary to our thought.

My idea is that each side has his adult position and each side has the right to defend his adult position. My position and that of LA PRENSA are different. I believe each person has the right to express his view and there is no reason why each remark must be commented on with such a violent attitude as this newspaper has done. I don't think this contributes to the normal development of relations between men, between representatives of a country and the news media of another country.

If LA PRENSA wants to defend its allies, those transnational news agencies that supply its information, that is LA PRENSA's concern. If LA PRENSA thinks they are allies that must be defended that is LA PRENSA's concern. However, one cannot take advantage of a position of a man defending the interests of his country to attack him, let us say this man here, this representative in this case.

That newspaper, that editorial says many things against Soviet foreign policy. They accuse us of imperialism, things like that, as was expected. It was a pretext to attack a representative of the Soviet Union due to his ideology. I cannot reply to everything but the whole world knows that we are not imperialists. We do not cut off the supply of wheat to our friends. We do not cut off our aid to friendly countries when we want.

We are ready, let us say, to develop a fruitful cooperation. We don't exercise pressure as other countries are now doing against Nicaragua; imperialist countries; we do not carry out, let us say, a position of much intervention or something like that. We do not carry out this action against other countries. We are very respectful of other countries. One cannot accuse us of being imperialists.

Imperialism is a system. It is transnational and has its representative in the entire world exploiting all the Third World. The Soviet Union does not have transnational monopolies. We do not take wealth from the Third World for our benefit.

We carry our cooperation on the basis of international agreements and there is no Soviet exploitation in the Third World countries. This must be known because many times knows of the Soviet imperialism what this Soviet imperialism means. [sentence as published]

Imperialism is an economic and political system that means that there are groups interested in the exploitation of other countries and we do not have monopolies in other countries. Therefore, one cannot take advantage of some words of a civilian representative to accuse his country of imperialism, of aggression, intervention in domestic affairs. They accused the Soviet Union of everything in that editorial. This is not fair. I think one must speak in a more respectful way. Among us there should not be a pretext to launch such a violent campaign. This does not help the cooperation between countries.

NEW U.S. ADMINISTRATION DANGER TO NICARAGUA

PA052004 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The correct and the patriotic duty involved in the defense of our sovereignty and revolutionary conquests demands that all honest and upstanding Nicaraguans learn to handle weapons and become familiar with military discipline. As Sandino said, freedom and sovereignty are not discussed; they are defended with weapons in hand.

However, the faithful compliance with this national and revolutionary commitment, the strategic development of the general struggle of the Nicaraguans and the consolidation and expansion of our revolution demand that all sons of Sandino have at least a general concept of our process and its role within the framework of today's international situation. This is especially true of foreign political forces trying to hinder the development of our process and compelling us to assume the defense of our national sovereignty and revolutionary conquests.

We must have a clear understanding of the deterioration of relations between the Sandinist people's revolution and the U.S. Government. This knowledge will clarify the causes and the extent of the threats and dangers of the imperialist escalation against our country and its revolutionary process.

The definition and expansion of the democratic, popular and patriotic character of our process and our anti-imperialist nonaligned attitude, that is, solidarity with the just cause of all the peoples in the world, aroused the ill-will of the Carter administration. However, it was constrained by its defense of its human rights policy and thereby presented a less hostile attitude toward a revolution like ours, which is an example of the protection and promotion of human rights for all the world to see.

The electoral defeat of Jimmy Carter's Democrats and the coming to power of Ronald Reagan's Republicans brought into the White House the more aggressive sectors in the United States. These sectors began their administration on 20 January by tossing the human rights policy overboard and dusting off the big-stick policy used during the first third of this century.

In his inaugural speech, the new president, Mr Reagan, offered loyalty to his friends. We shall give loyalty for loyalty, he said. Referring to the peoples' fighting for their liberation and social progress, he said: We shall act, as circumstances demand, to preserve our national security. A week later, during his first news conference, U.S. Secretary of State Haig defined his antiterrorist policy and gave his own interpretation of what he called international terrorism, that is, the practice of the right to self-determination without interference of any kind. Nonsubmission to the dictates of the U.S. Government was described as disloyal and dangerous to the national security of the first capitalist power in the world.

At that time, the more reactionary U.S. sectors began the search for pretexts to justify their threats and political and economic aggressions, thus compelling our people to assume measures of defense, especially in the Sandinist peoples militias and in the field of production.

This is why we must be more efficient, now that we have a keener awareness of the extent of the deterioration of our relations with these U.S. Government circles and the danger they represent.

CUBA, MEXICO SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT IN HAVANA

FL051120 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and Gonzalo Martinez Corbala, Mexican ambassador to Cuba, have signed the final document of the fifth meeting of the Cuban-Mexican Joint Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The agreement, which will be in effect for 1 year, covers 11 fundamental sectors, including the economy, agriculture, fisheries, health, construction, industry and support services.

MORA HERMAN: REAGAN HAS CHANGED WARLIKE STAND

FL050221 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Carlos Mora Herman commentary]

[Text] The bellicose fever of the Washington administration appears to have dropped a few degrees as if someone had poured cold water over it. Following the escalation of the U.S. intervention in El Salvador, the increase in the number of so-called advisers, the military maneuvers in the Caribbean, all types of threats, the economic blackmail against Nicaragua and the threat of blockade against Cuba, President Ronald Reagan used a bit-restrained tone during a televised appearance last night. This in no way means that the U.S. administration is changing its policy, or that imperialism has altered in the least its arrogant and aggressive essence, or that the danger hanging over us will disappear. But the truth of the matter is that there are things which move us to ponder and which doubtlessly have had an impact on the reduction of Yankee bellicose velocity. The plan of assistance to the Salvadoran junta with arms and advisers has found opposition in the U.S. Congress. Other sectors in the country have also expressed their opposition, and 43 Democratic congressmen have expressed concern over the creation of a new Vietnam in Central America. In the last days of February, Congressman Clarence Young, the only congressman whose son was wounded in Vietnam, accused Reagan of dragging the United States into a situation similar to that of Vietnam, and recalled that neither the U.S. soldiers, nor the mighty weapons, nor the $9 billion spent there during the last days of the Yankee intervention were able to stop the resounding defeat of the Saigon puppet regime, which was bolstered by the Yankee bayonets and a campaign of lies of the capitalist news agencies.

The Pentagon has declared that the Yankee advisers in El Salvador will not participate in ground or sea patrols, nor fly in helicopters in combat missions, nor will allow themselves to be placed in situations which could end in combat. Reagan last night also said that what is going on in El Salvador cannot be compared to Vietnam and that there will be no landings by marines anywhere in Central America. The diplomatic offensive launched by Reagan in Europe, Africa and Latin America seeking support for his intervention in El Salvador appears to have failed. Yankee pressures have had no impact in the FRG, France, Canada, Japan, England and Latin America. Reagan has not convinced his principal allies that the solution of what is going on in El Salvador can only be found in the use of force. The meeting recently held by the Socialist International in Panama corroborated this majority position of seeking a solution which would guarantee democracy in El Salvador and the freedom and sovereignty of the Salvadoran people by placing in the hands of that people the direction of their destiny. Even the most reactionary sectors in the United States appear to agree that, without profound economic reforms and a true democracy and political freedom, it will not be possible to pacify Central America. As a New York TIMES editorial recently stated, the United States cannot continue to look upon the crises, such as the Central American, by just taking into consideration its interests without weighing the well-being of the peoples in rebellion. All of that and the statements made by the USSR ambassador to the United Nations could have made Reagan to reconsider more carefully. The Soviet ambassador said: Anyone who plans an intervention in El Salvador must think about it twice inasmuch as the international consequences could be very serious. And we add that for those who can understand very well, a few words is all they need in these matters.

GRENADA

PUBLIC WORKERS STRIKE '75 PERCENT SUCCESSFUL'

PA051554 Paris AFP in Spanish 0325 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] St George's, 4 Mar (AFP)--Grenada, located in the Caribbean Sea, today spent its second consecutive day being cut off from the rest of the world by air and sea due to a strike called by Grenada's public workers, it was announced here today. Today is the last day of the strike.

A spokesman of the Public Workers Union today announced in this capital that "the strike was 75-percent successful throughout the country."

This agency's correspondent in St George's has confirmed that some public employees who yesterday did not show up at work in support of the strike resumed their activities today. However, the paralyzation was almost total again today in the public offices, the international airport, the various maritime ports and the private and public schools.

Meanwhile, (Beslie Seon) announced today that the Public Workers Union, of which he is executive secretary, will immediately take legal steps against the government's Radio Free Grenada because of its insulting affirmations against the strikers' leaders.

The strike was called for Tuesday and Wednesday, so activities will be resumed normally on Thursday, union sources connected to the workers who staged the 48-hour strike have affirmed.

This and other related unions, such as that of teachers, have been demanding better salaries since December from Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

However, no satisfactory agreement has yet been reached in spite of the numerous rounds of negotiations between government officials and union leaders.

No deplorable incidents have occurred during the past 2 days of strike in this Caribbean island that extends over 344 square km and has 120,000 inhabitants.

PEOPLE DEMONSTRATE AGAINST PWU SICK-OUT CALL

FL060003 St George's Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Thousands of Grenadians protested in (St Andrews) this morning against the sick-out action of teachers and other public servants in Grenada. The demonstration started at about 1000 o'clock in front of [words indistinct] supermarket. The marchers included many women and children. Several of the marchers spoke out about the demonstration.

[Begin recording] Do you know why I am demonstration? It is because I am concerned about the strike, this sick-out in our country. I am concerned about the children not being taught. I know the PWU [Public Workers Union] is concerned about increasing salaries. But we cannot give what we have not got. I think that the teachers should consider ending the sick-out. [end recording]

The (St Andrews) demonstration ended at about 1345 hrs. At that same hour it was announced that another group of Grenadians in the (St Patrick) area has started a similar demonstration in protest against the action of the public servants. The (St Patrick) demonstration lasted approximately 40 minutes.